

## Tension Test

#### إختبارليش Tension Test

\* يتندى لمرنة ولحوا من بميكانيكي للادة تحت تأثيراً عال إلى. \* to get the mechanical properties under applied tension loads.

- Some definitions . They iew

(1) stress (6) stress (1)

6= P-Fora

A - Anna

Tolia

(2) Strength. . To4 Total

وهومتعا دمة بناوة تتكرفت تأمير ليُدحاله.

ربعي (٤) الإنفعال (٤) (٤)

وهولتشكل الذي محدث، بادة لحت تأثير لاحالي.

(4) Ductikity . Hatelet

عى قدرة بادة على إحداث أبرتشك لويه قبل بكر. \_X\_

(5) Brittleness -viver

عن قدرة بعدة على بكر مبل جدوى تشكولوس.

(6) O. Elasticity Fish,

عي مَدرة عادة على إستعادة أبعادها ليصلة بعد زمال وليل - -

(7) Plasticity Times

مَدرَتِهِ بِلادَة عِل الْإِحْتِفَاظ بِجزَءِم بِتَشْكِيهِ الله بعِد زَمَالِهِ لَكِلْهِ .

### \* Advantage of tension test

ميزات لفتبار بهشد .

۱- أسعل إلم متبارات إليكانيكي وأحدها.
 ١- سيتندم كأسك لبيان خواص بلواد بلدنية لدُن العاتدة عارة عائدة المؤلفا لعاتدة عالبة نافتل لهذر ( لذلك يجرن على بكواد الحديدية وعير للحديدية)
 ٣- يستندم للتحكم ناجودة كواد كا له مع علاقة بالخواص بكيانيكيم الدُخرى.

\* Types of test specimen

أنواع عينات لإحبتبار

(1) w.r.t shape . www.

circular section ulls ell rectangular Section

5quare Section

(2) W.r.t cross section.

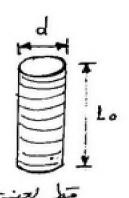
(A) round specimen . ?

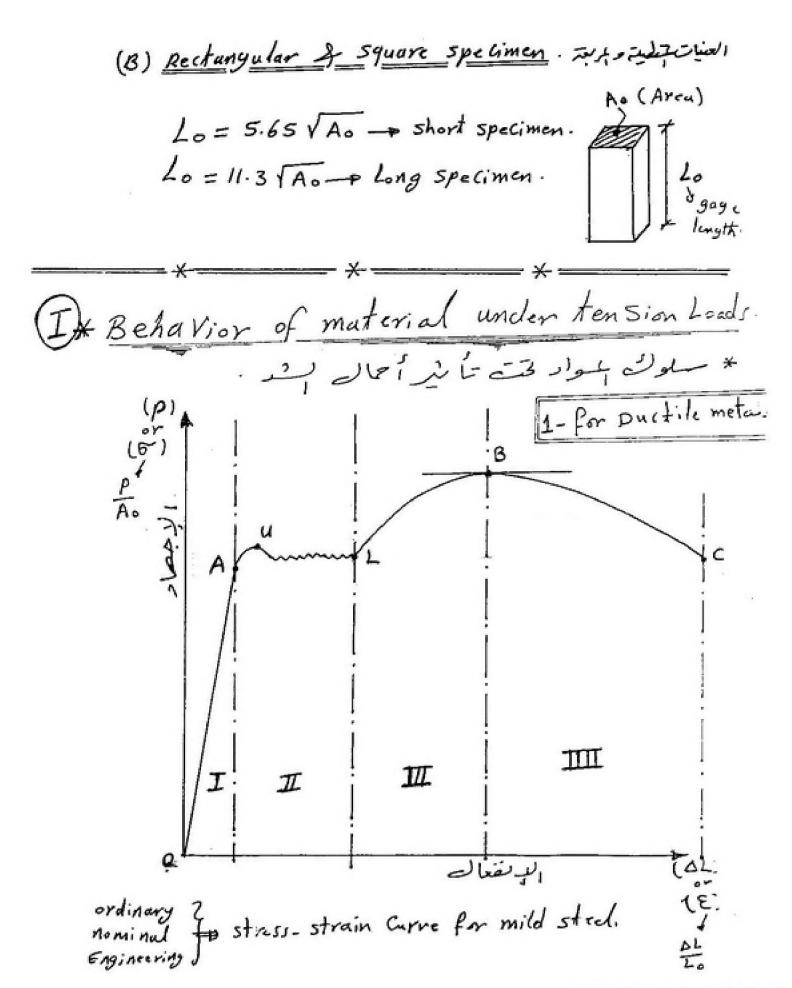
العنيات بالرسخ.

Lo = 5d (for short spelimen)

Lo = 10 d (for Long specimen)

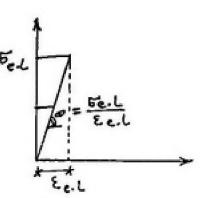
where :- d:- diameter of specimen -interest - de- diameter of specimen -interest - Lo:- gage Length.





# \* stage (I) {elastic stage} (0 - + A) Viry! e = 1 in y par o is is is 6 at E y par ol

Where lo and Ao are constant.



معلة لمونة.

Shear stary

\* عدم بمرحلة ما زالت تموى العددات العقد أكم تك مد شوة برمبلا مي بشرات لذلا نواد النوات تقرك رتكم عا زاك المده في بينعا حدثي إذا تح إزالت المحل نواد الذرات تقود كما نطا بمكرهاي .

Point (A): - represent

(1) proportional limit

(2) elastic limit.

(1) Proportional limit stress

إعبعاد حد إنتياسب (آe.د)

. July γ σες μης μετη μετη σες ερες σες (σε \*

\* The greator stress upto the relation between 6 (stress)

and ε(strain) is linear.

(2) elastic limit stress.

\* عواً فقى إحجاد تقليع عنده بادة أم تستعيد أ بعادها الأحلية بيد زماك حذا الإحكاد .

رجلة لحفيوع \* stage (II) { Yield stage} U - upper yield point evist will \* و موجد عندها بر عجاد بمعلوب لتحرير (free distolation). (A) L - Lower yield point Esies, The \* ويوجد عنها لإجهاد علوب لترمك لإقلامات (move distolation)

through lattice. \* Part (A) فلال برجدة (A) ع كر برما بغيم بذرات ما سب حدرت عدم إتزان وأدى إلى تملة الملي ع رباوة الإستفالة \* purt (8) فلال برمهة (١٤) تترك بلاتلامات: إيكامات نحانة ريوت ك

لبير ي ثبات ، الملي. وتبدأ تكوم شريع على الجزا فكل ماللي.

\* تعبر (tower yield point) فاحدة سم خواص بادة لأنفالا تناتف الم فتلات مرون لإ فيبار بسيما (لمدنو لللذب المعالي) تخلف بإ فتلاف ظرت بدِ فيد . ولذلا تعبر ( الم<u>ield point ) م</u> Lower yield point.

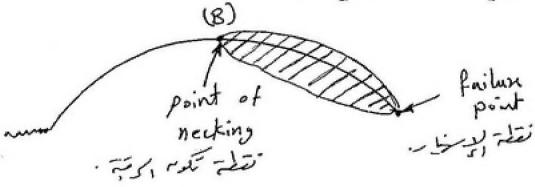
\* stage (III) { elastic - plastic stage } تعطنه المرونة وبسرنة - strain hardening المونة بتعلنه عنه بتعلنه الدينتاك .

\* بحدى تصادم بيم بذرات ما يسوم جدرت الدنفاك ( strain ) رحو ما سيما تصلد الدنفاك ( strain ) رحو ما سيما تصلد الدنفاك نعبود والحلى: بزيامة مرة أمزى المرتفاك نعبود والحلى: بزيامة مرة أمزى المرتفاك نعبود والحلى: برنيامة مجار من زيادة الحلى.

\* at (B) necking . First

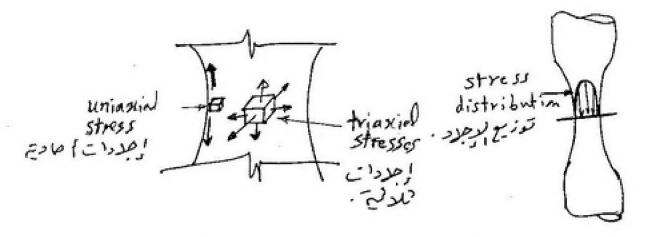
(۱) \* قبل هذه برجلة ( بنعظمة) فإم أن تنامق، بنقطع نقابله زيارة نه بطوب بحيث نفل المج نابت .

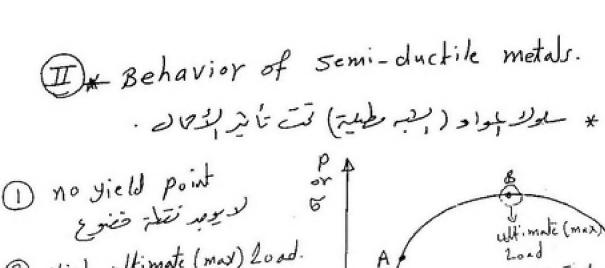
(2)\* لعد حذ النقطة نإنه عيث السقطالة كيرة ع جزء حهد مقدم متطع العنبة رتكوم هذه المنطقة ح تقلة ح نفف العدم.
- حذا النقص آبكين ما مة مقطع العنبة الدعكة المل المال اكبر مه العقة المرضاع عند النقلة (3) لذلا يقل الهل م زيادة المرسطانة حتى النظامة المطارة عن النظامة العينة .

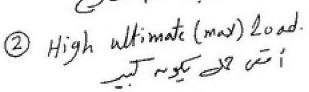


\* failux o cour in two stages.

1) Separation Julie !

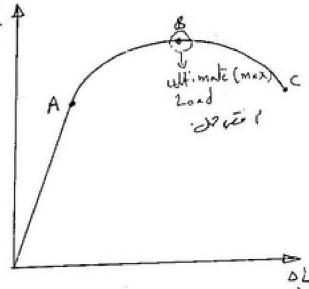




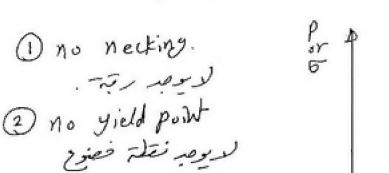


3 Lower elongation.

i all i a



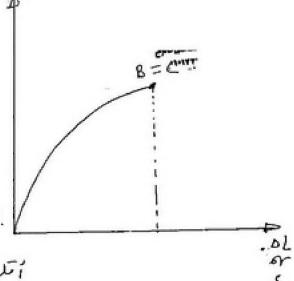
# Behavior of Brittle materials.

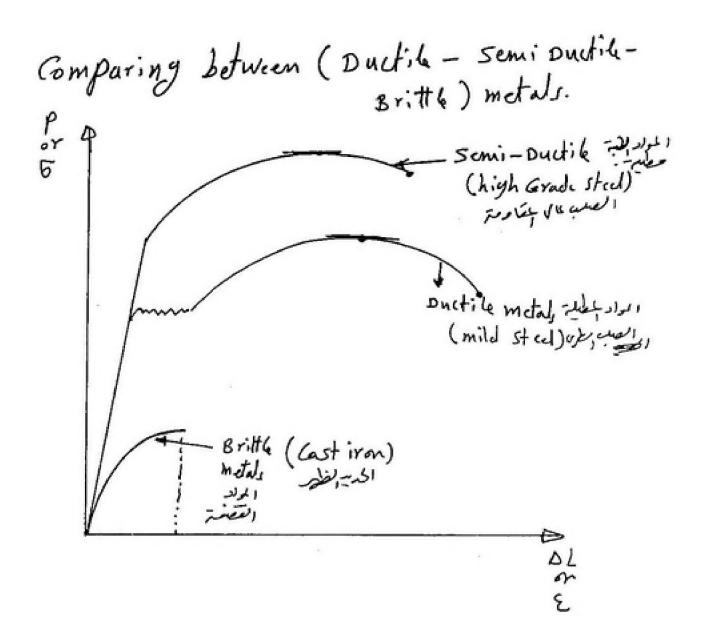


3 no elastic stage

altimate load = fructure load.

(5) lower elongation = the sati





\* Mechanical properties of metals under Tension. Jes sit = 3 mules tille on jest

## A stress TISAY

1 proportional limit stass = elastic limit

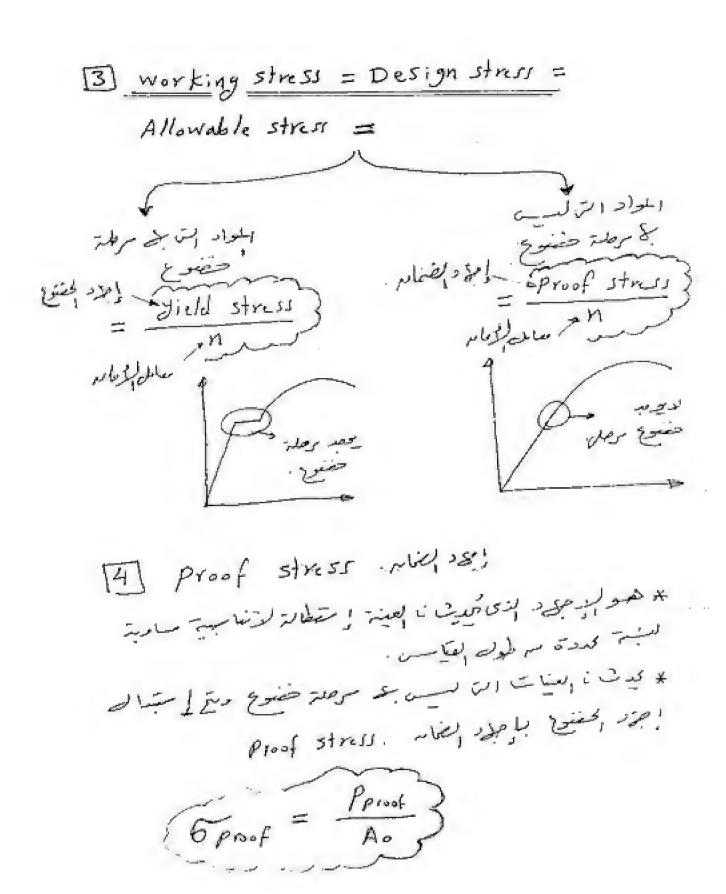
EL A. original Axa = HILLER

 $\boxed{2} \quad \frac{\text{yield stress}}{\text{by}} = \frac{\rho_y}{A_o}$   $\boxed{2} \quad \frac{\text{yield stress}}{\text{point.}}$ 

النقطة إلى محيث عندصا زيادة ، ليستطارة ع

(mux stress) spice!

Fult = Pult Ao



Proof stress clasient \*

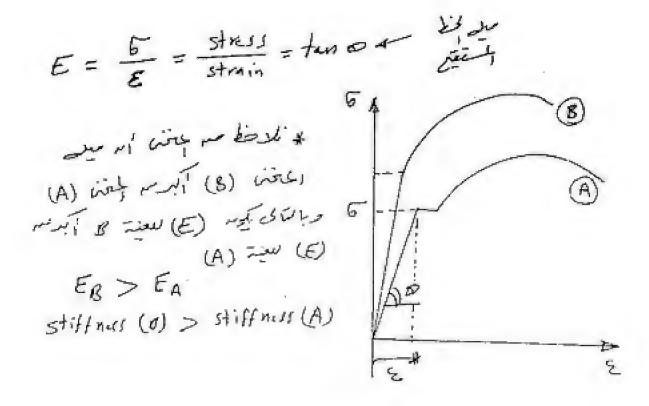
get [0.1 % proof stress = 0/0 1.0 = 3 a (king 4) 4 stron - strain = E = OL = OI +Lo (Pproof) son rest & west of weil Carre 5 proof

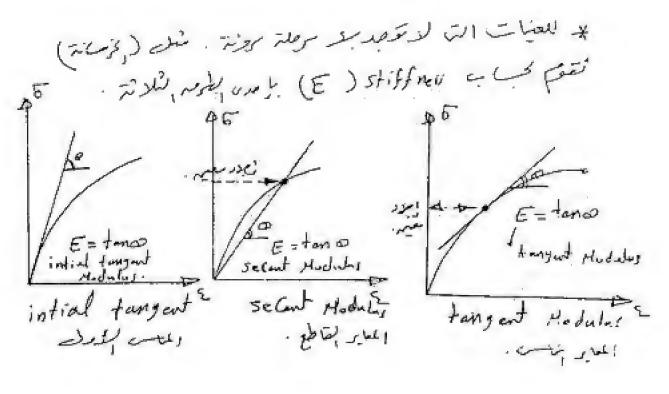
(interpolation of elasticity = young's Hodinlus

Stiff ness interpolation of elasticity = Young's Hodinlus

E"

E"





ا كرحوعية . 6 Resiliente [ 1 ( 1 ( ) ) [ ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) (R = 1 \* PP.L\* DLP.L) للساحة تحت متن (ماه -م) ، نوست مرزة نستلا Pp.L \* Modulus of Resiliente. 30 0 M.O.R = K = 1 PPI\* OL P.L. Auj \* Lo Aren = Hook = 1 ( Pr.L ) ( DLp.L ) - M.O.K = = = 1 \* 5p.L \* Ep.L مرام الله الله ع - 6 ) و الله مرامة المرامة \* تعبتر (A.o.K) فاحة سم نواص بادة لانو نائة م (٤-٥) بنيا لدتعبت (٨) ظاصية .

7 Toughness الثينك اللازم تكرالعن T = Total Area under (p-DL) Curre. البنة للنخات التابيح مطة حفنوع T = ( Px+Pmax) + OL max M. O.T = MT = T Value + Hedulus of Tough Mess My = ( 5y + 5 max ) \* Emax (2) مالات المغنات التاليس المرابلة حفي T = (2 x Pmax) \* DL max. المتانة MT = (2 \* 5 max) \* E max \* تعبر (١٦٠) معاير به نة خامية ساد - سما لا

9 Ductility . - water

\* خاصة تعريب درمة بتشكو الليه

\* water &

o/ elongation. = very the site Time! (1)

olo Reduction of Area Toldiveew " " (2)

1) o/o elongation = lp-lo x100 = DL max x1000

If % clong. < 5% - Brittle mut. 1/2 dozy (> 5./0 = <15 %) - semi-totile 1/0 clong > 15 % - a ouclike mut.

(2) No Reduction in Aren o/o reduction = Ao-Af +100 %

10 Poison's Katio (2)

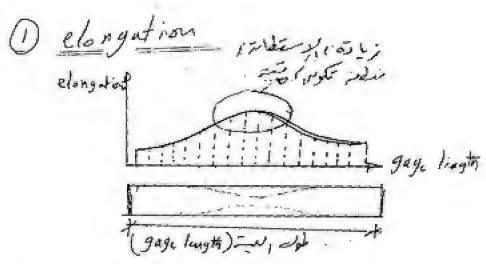
M = - lateral strain = - OD/do Institutional strain = OL/Lo

[1] Modulus of rigidity . = 5 Cs see

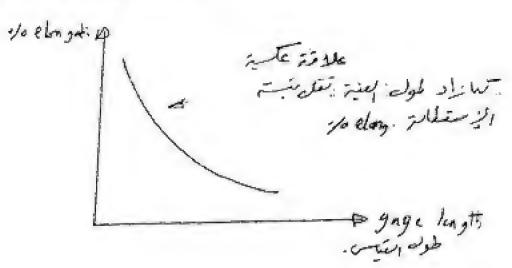
G = E - young's Hodulus

G = 2 (1+ v) poison's ratio.

\* Effect of gage length on:



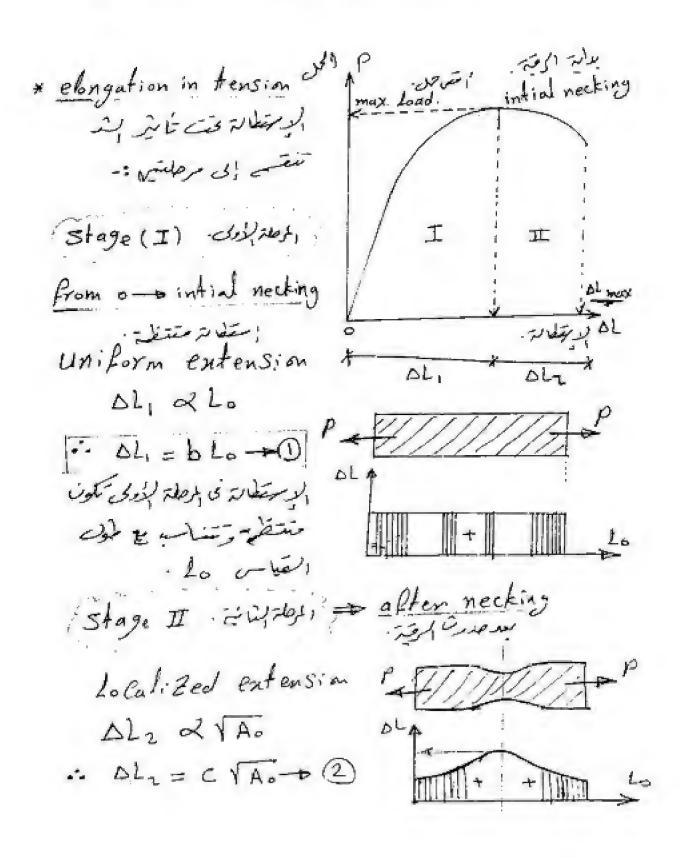
2) % chongation

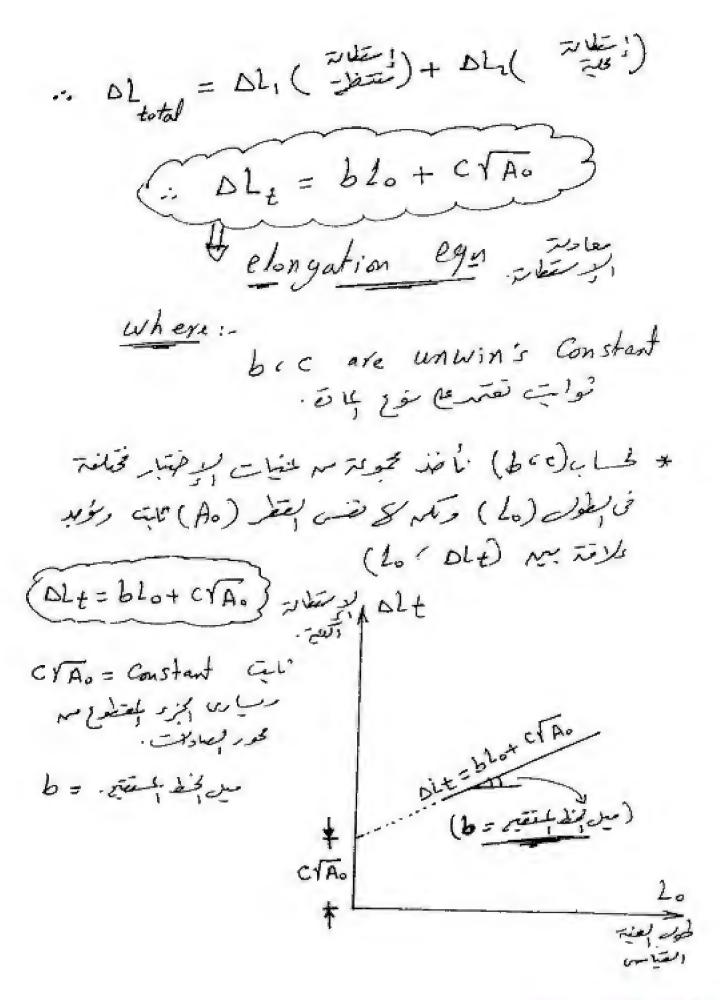




## Tension Test

## Elongation equation





$$AL = blo + cVAo$$

$$\frac{Lo V}{Lo}$$

$$\frac{\Delta L}{Lo} = (b + \frac{cVAo}{Lo})$$

$$\frac{\Delta Lt}{Lo} * 1000/o) = (b + \frac{cVAo}{Lo}) * 1000/o$$

$$o/o elong ation = (b + \frac{c(Ao)}{Lo}) * 1000/o$$

$$o/o elong ation \( \text{d} \) \( \text{Lo} \) \( \tex$$

## True Stress-True Strain

before necking  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty}$ 

after necking

expersion  $5t = \frac{Pi}{Ai}$   $5t = 2 \ln \frac{do}{di}$ which paleter was in the policy of the policy of

\* prove that =
$$6t = 6n (1+ \epsilon n)$$

$$\epsilon_t = \ln(1+\epsilon n)$$

For Constant Volume

Aolo = Aili

Ai = 
$$\frac{Aolo}{2i}$$
 $6t = \frac{Pi}{Ai} = \frac{Pi}{Aolo} = \frac{Pili}{Aolo} = \frac{Pi}{Ao} + \frac{li}{lo}$ 

$$6t = \frac{Pi}{Ai} = \frac{Co+al}{lo} = 6n (1+\frac{ali}{lo})$$

$$6t = \frac{Co}{Ao} (\frac{Lo+al}{lo}) = 6n (1+\frac{ali}{lo})$$

$$5t = \frac{ali}{lo} + \frac{ali}{li} + \cdots + \frac{ali}{li}$$

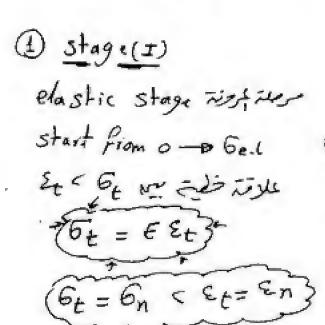
$$= \frac{li}{lo} = \frac{al}{lo} + \frac{al}{lo} = \frac{li}{lo} = \frac{li}{lo}$$

$$= \ln li - \ln lo = \ln \frac{li}{lo} = \ln (1+\frac{al}{lo})$$

$$5t = \ln (1+8n)$$

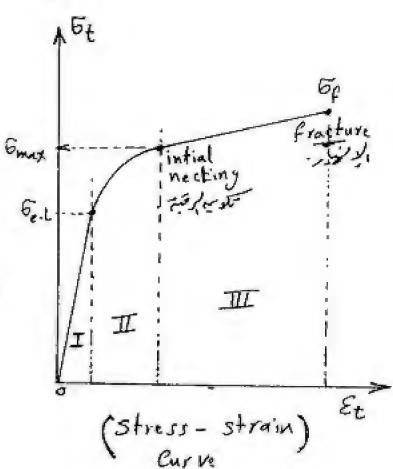
$$5t = \ln (1+8n)$$

## \* True Stress - Strain diagram :-



2) Stuge (II)
elastic - plastic stage
- Fierd - Fiert Flas

6t = bst 3



من لو مود - لونعال فيس

Et = Gn ( 4 En) }

(١١١) ثوات نعت يه نوع بانع.

b:- strength Gefficient

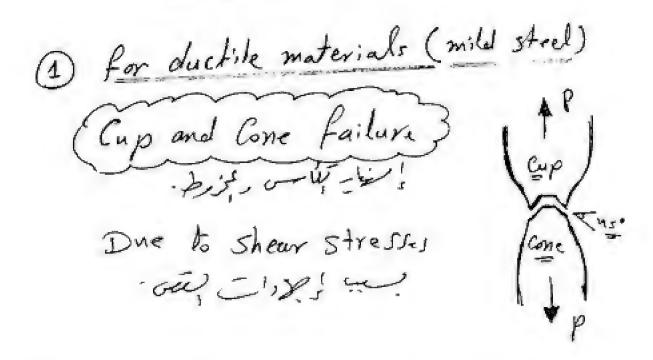
n :- Strain hardning enponent.

3 Stage (III) from intial necking - fractum

6t = KEt + M 3

6

## Disiry Fracture in tension



Esparation or tensile fractures

Separation or tensile fractures

Separation or tensile fractures

Separation or tensile fractures

Separation or tensile fractures

Due to tension stresses

Losse in the point of the stresses

Losse in the stresse

ملافظة \* معامعة إشن عود العقبة التل ميك نابلود المسطية . \* معامعة العق نا لمود و تعقبة آبر منون مود د \* معامعة العق نا لمود و تعقبة آبر منون مود

> scanner by : mahmoud ashraf titanic\_ship1912/@yahoo.com

\* Effect of variables on tensile

properties:- " Time 24.

1) Test speed (rate) - Jest Test speed of = 5 but & 8 % elongation & Ductility

2) Temprature: - Els) Tes

3) Chemical Composition: Surfaction

as c (Carbon Content) \*

Strength \* c Ductility \*

E= constant

in st, in in it is a E

4) effect of Cold deformation ( ) of,

Gult # C Duchility #



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

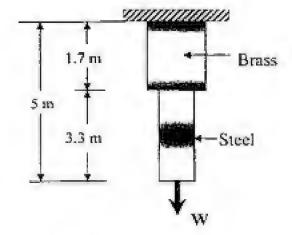
Sheet NO.3

(Tension Test)

Problem (1):-

A bar of 5 in long is made up from two materials as shown in the figure. The first 1.7 m of its length is of brass and is 7.5 cm in cross section and the remainder of its length is of steel and 6 cm2 in cross section.  $E_3 = 2.1 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ ,  $E_6 = 1 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ 

Determine the load in kg required to produce a total clongation in the bar of 0.12 cm.



Given:

L total = 5.0 m

L brass = 1.7 mA brass =  $7.5 \text{ cm}^2$ 

L steel = 3.3 mA steel =  $6 \text{ cm}^3$ 

AL total = 0.12 cm

Required:

The load win kg

#### Solution

$$\Delta_L = \frac{PL}{EA}$$

Where :  $\Delta_L$ , is the elongation الإستطالة الحادثة بسبب الحمل الحمل المسبب للإستطالة P, is the load

E, is the modulus of elasticity معامل المرونة مساحة مقطع العينة A, is the cross section area

 $\Delta L_{\rm r} = \Delta L(brass) + \Delta L(steel)$ 

$$\Delta L_{\rm T} = \frac{P_{\rm A} L_{\rm B}}{E_{\rm B} A_{\rm B}} + \frac{P_{\rm B} L_{\rm S}}{E_{\rm B} A_{\rm B}}$$

$$0.12 = \frac{W * (3.3 * 10^{2})}{2.1 * 10^{6} * 6} + \frac{W * (1.7 * 10^{2})}{1 * 10^{6} * 7.5}$$

$$0.12 = (0.485 * 10^{-4}) \text{ W}$$

#### W = 2456.5 kg

Problem (2):-

A 20 cm long steel tube 15 cm internal diameter and 1 cm thickness is surrounded closely by a brass tube of the same length and thickness. The tubes carry an axial load of 15 ton.

Estimate the load carried by each tube.



L total = L steel = L brass = 20 cm

D internal (Brass) = 17cm

D external (Brass) = 19cm

D internal (Steel) = 15cm

D external (Steel) = 17cm



The load Pseed, Pbrass

#### Solution

$$P(total) = P(brass) + P(steel)$$

$$P(brass) + P(steel) = 15(ton) \Rightarrow (1)$$

 $\Delta L(steel) = \Delta L(brass)$ 

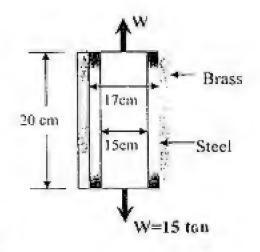
$$\frac{PL}{SA}(steel) = \frac{PL}{EA}(brass)$$

$$\frac{P_{treef}L}{2.1*10^6 \left[\frac{\pi}{4}*(17^2-15^2)\right]} = \frac{P_{beaus}L}{1*10^6 \left[\frac{\pi}{4}*(19^2-17^2)\right]} \implies \frac{P_{steef}}{2.1*64} = \frac{P_{trans}}{1*72}$$

$$7.44*10^{-3}P_{steef} = 13.8*10^{-3}P_{trass} \implies P_{steef} = 1.8668P_{trass}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 Substitute in (1)  $\Rightarrow$  1.8668 $P_{boxes} + P_{boxes} = 15*10^3$ 

$$P_{brass} = 5232.31(kg) \implies P_{steel} = 9767.69(kg)$$



#### Problem (3):-

The tension test was carried out on mild steel specimen of 5 mm diameter and 20 cm gauge length. The gauge length was divided into 10 divisions. After rupture the lengths of those divisions were as follows:

				10.		_		_		
División No.		_ 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
., mm	24	24	25	29	23.5	23.5	23	23	22.5	22.5
17, 121111	F-7	27		27	63.3	23.2		23	6	2.5

- I) Illustrate the division which the rupture was occurred in.
- ii) Draw the elongation distribution along the gauge length.
- iii) Draw the relation between the elongation and gauge length.
- iv) Determine the Unwin's constant (b&c).
- v) Draw the relation between the clongation % and the gauge length.

#### Given:

Mild steel specimen . Diameter (d) = 5 mm . Gauge length (Lo) = 20 cm Gauge length divided into 10 division

#### Solution

i)

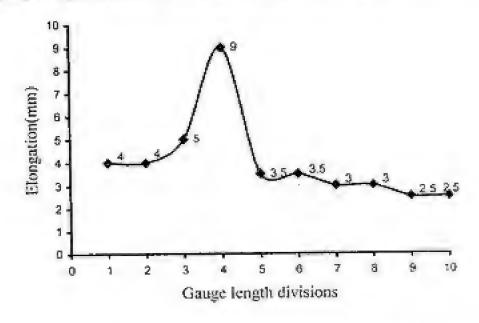
Rupture occurred in the division no. (4) Because it has the maximum elongation (Neeking region).

ii)

Division No.	1	2	Į į	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
L.p. mm	24	24	25	39	23.5	23.5	23	23	22.5	22.5
Elongation Δ L <sub>f</sub> (mm)	4	4	5	Ģ	3.5	3.5	3	3	2.5	2.5

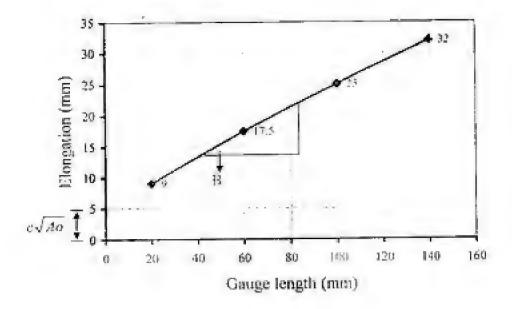
و هي الفرق بين الطول الذياتي للقسم ( 
$$L_F$$
 ) وطول القسم ( Elongation,  $\Delta$   $L_I$  ( length of division) =  $\frac{20cm(gauge\_length)}{10(No.of\_division)} = 20 \text{ mm}$ 

المطلوب هو رسم العلاقة بين الإستطالة (elongation) وأقسام العينة (gauge length divisions)



iii) (gauge length) و طول القياس (elongation) المطلوب رسم العلاقة بين الإستطالة (elongation)

Division No.	5.00 6.000	3,4,5	2,3,4,5,6	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Gauge length (mm)	20	60	100	140
Florastion (mm)	9	17.5	25	32



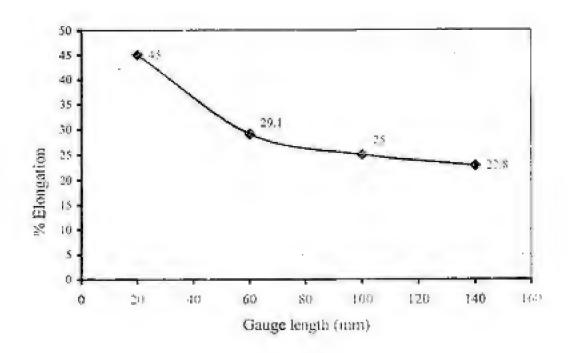
Determination of unwin's constant (b. c).

$$c\sqrt{Ao} = 5mm$$
 الجزء المقطوع من محور الصادات  $c\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}(5)^2} = 5mm$   $\Rightarrow$   $c\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}(5)^2} = \frac{7}{140-100} = \frac{7}{40}$   $\Rightarrow$   $c\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}(5)^2} = \frac{7}{140-100} = \frac{7}{40}$ 

v) (gauge length) و طول القباس (delongation) المطلوب رسم العلاقة بين الإستطالة (elongation)

% Elongation = 
$$\frac{elongation}{gauge\_length} * 100\%$$

Gauge length (mm) 20 60 100 140 Elongation % 45 29.1 25 22.8



#### Problem (5):-:

A tension test was carried out on a *short* standard test specimen of steel of 20 mm diameter. The test results were as follows:

9 12 Load, ton 2.5 7.5 7.5 15 12.5, 11.5 10  $\Delta L$ , mm 0.06 0.12 0.18 1.5 4.4 12 20 26 30 33

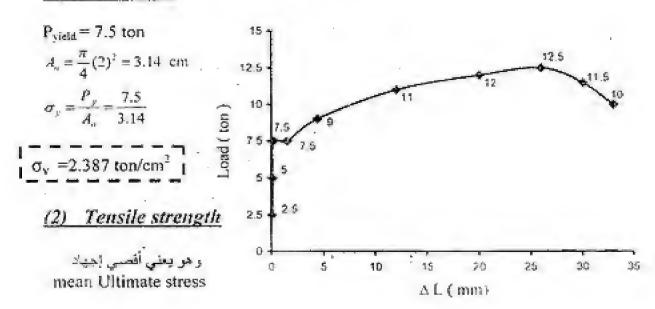
Draw the load extension diagram and determine the following: -

l) Yield stress

- ii) Tensile strength
- iii) Elongation %
- (v) Modulus of elasticity, resilience and, toughness

#### Solution

#### (1) Yield stress



 $P_{max} \simeq 12.5$  ton

$$A_o = \frac{\pi}{4}(2)^2 = 3.14$$
 cm

$$\sigma_{\text{sub}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{A_a} = \frac{12.5}{3.14}$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $\int \sigma_{\text{obs}} = 3.979 \text{ ton/cm}^2$ 

#### (3) Elongation %

% elongtion = 
$$\frac{\Delta L_f(failure)}{L_o}$$
\*100  
For short specimen (L<sub>o</sub> = 5d = 5\*20 = 100 mm)  
% elongation =  $\frac{33}{100}$ \*100 = 33%

#### (4) Modulus of elasticity (E)

$$E=\frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$$
 Up to proportional limit (Elastic limit) حتى مرحلة المرونة  $\sigma_{e,i}=\frac{7.5}{\pi}=2.387(ton/cm^2)$  
$$\varepsilon_{e,i}=\frac{0.18}{100}=18*10^{-4}$$
 
$$E=\frac{2.387}{18*10^{-4}}=1326.28(ton/cm^2)$$

#### (5) Modulus of resilience

$$M.O.R = \frac{1}{2} * \sigma_{p,t} * \sigma_{p,t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} * 2.387 * 18 * 10^{-1} \qquad \qquad \qquad \boxed{M.O.R = 2.148 * 10^{-3} \text{ ton } / \text{ cm}^2}$$

#### (5) Modulus of toughness

$$M.O.T = \left(\frac{\sigma_{m1} + \sigma_{max}}{2}\right) * \varepsilon_{polary}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2.387 + 3.979}{2}\right) * 0.33$$

$$= \left(\frac{2.387 + 3.979}{2}\right) * 0.33$$

$$= \left(\frac{3.387 + 3.979}{2}\right) * 0.33$$

#### Problem (7):-

A tension test was carried out on a long specimen of 8 mm diameter and the following data were recorded:

Load, KN	0	5	8	11	13	15	16.5	17.5	17	15
ΔL, mm	0	0.05	0.08	0.1	1.5	3.5	6	9	11	15

Draw the stress-strain diagram and calculate the following:

i- Stiffness

ii- 0.2 % proof stress

iii- Ductility

iv- True stress and strain at initial necking

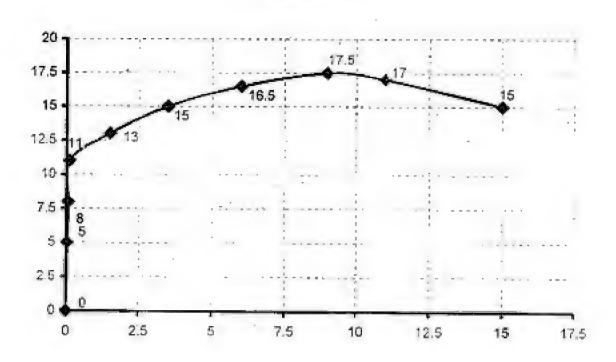
v- Describe the fracture characteristic of the test specimen

vi- Design a structural element of round cross-section area from the same material to carry a load of 3 ton if the factor of safety is 1.5.

#### Given:

#### Long specimen, 8 mm diameter

#### Solution



\* Draw (stre strain) diagram

$$A_0 = \frac{\pi r}{4} (0.8)^2 = 0.503 \text{ cm}^2$$
  
 $L_0 = (Long Specimen) = 10d = 10 * 8 = 80 \text{ mm}.$ 

(1) stiffness inde

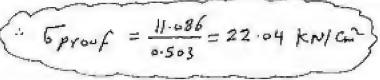
$$\left\{ \overline{E} = \frac{5}{E} \right\}$$
 at elastic stage.

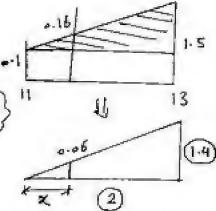
(2) 0.2 0/0 proof strass. ... isology strain ois will strass was the

Pprof. wis at the sing for sike Me

#### \* أو بالمنب، ولمتنا مب مد إلمد ول

:. Pproof = 11.086 KN





(3) Ductility = 21 st.)

% elongation = 04 x100 =>

(4) True stress and strain at intial necking.

intial necking = max load

\* 
$$6 \text{True} = 6 \text{max} (1+8)$$

( $6 \text{True} = 34.79 (1+0.1125) = 38.7 \text{ kN/cm}$ )

( $8 \text{True} = \ln (1+8) = \ln (1.1125) = 0.1066$ )

( $5 \text{)} Describe the fracture characteristic of speci.}$ 

Due to  $9/0$  clongation =  $18.759/0$  7159.

This material is Duetile material.

and Have Duetile failuse. (Gep and Cone failus)

and Have Duetile failuse. (Gep and Cone failus)

( $6 \text{)} Design struct. element round (X-sec.)$ 

If  $P = 3 \text{ fon } < f.o.s = 1.5$ 

( $6 \text{)} Design = \frac{6}{n} \text{ for } f.o.s = 1.5$ 
 $8 \text{)} Cone failus.$ 
 $8 \text{)} Cone failus.$ 
 $9 \text$ 



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# MATERIAL

Compression + Shi = Compression =

### Static compression test

- Importance

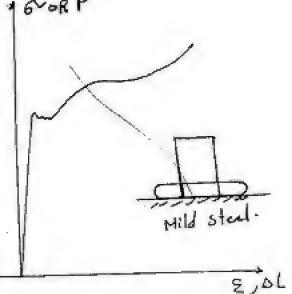
النظمية

II An acceptable test for non-metalic materials such as :-O- concrete - (2) wood (3) stones -.

12) To determine mechanical Properties under compression for metalic and non-metalic materials.

- Behavior of metals under compression bielise in whateled

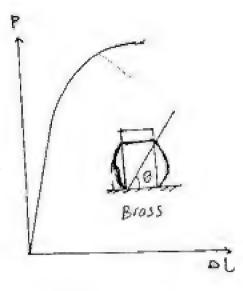
Ductile metals [Mild steel] apply 1 600RP - عكمة أن ليظير الخضوع ل الفال ع من لمعادم لمعلق -- اجلودات الضعط تتسنب ن زيادة معطع العية. [Barrel Shape ] and white-- Barrel Shape is due to :- shipping in a 1- lateral expansion due to axial contraction 2 - friction bet. The end surface of The specimen and The machine heads



- No failure accurs for specimen.

(b) semi ductile motals [ Brass]

- yeild Point may exist - fracture is due To shear stress along angle. 0= 45 + \$\frac{4}{3} = 50 orgle of internal friction. Park = very News



5) Brittle metals 1- cast Iron
- Fracture may occur due to shear stresses along aplane making an angle $\theta$ $\theta = 45^{\circ} + \frac{4}{2} = 55 - 60$
- No Yald o Cour.
-mechanical Properties.
-True stress 62
$\frac{6t}{Ac} = \frac{Pc}{Ac}$
True strain 2t
$2t = \ln \frac{Ai}{As} = 2 \ln \frac{di}{ds}$
- compression test specimens
- Shape  1- Cir Cular O 2- Rectangular = 3- square = 1  Conditions of The compression test specimens
- a Class Section for any
(a) Circular Got to avoid buckling.  [3] ends of The specimen should be plane, farallel and perpendicular to
The alis of The specimen.

- stondard test specimens enjulation
I long specimen  L = [8 - 10] D → used for taking measurments during test.
2) medium specimeni—
L= 3.0 D - used for knowing maximum applied load and soto know 6 max.
3 short specimens
L=0.9D - used to know behavior of the material when friction occur-
- How To avoid Priction
1) By hibrication party middle Pait.
1) By hibrication party when to 3 Parts and study The middle Part.  (2) by divide test specimen to 3 Parts and study The middle Part.
13 by making machine head inclinde with an angle oc. \ \pi 130
- Percuations considered during compression test:
1) The applied load must be with
a) Centering The speciment.
c) use sphyrical bearing blocks.  c) use sphyrical bearing blocks.  spherical spherica
2) Suitable test speed.
3 use satisfied test specimen.  Borring Block.
ነ ተ ተ ጉ ጉ ጉ ጉ ጉ ጉ

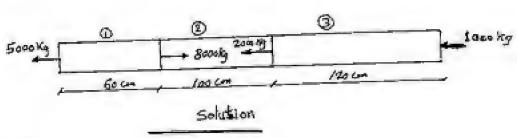
#### Sheet 四

#### Compression Test

1) A = 10 cm2

Eb = 1.05 + 106 kg/cm

- Find The Total change in length of the bar-

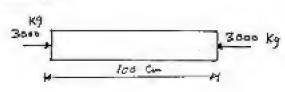


#### For part 1



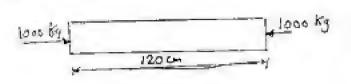
- Tension on This Port.

#### For Part 1



- compression on This Part.

Part 3



- Compression Beart

Then

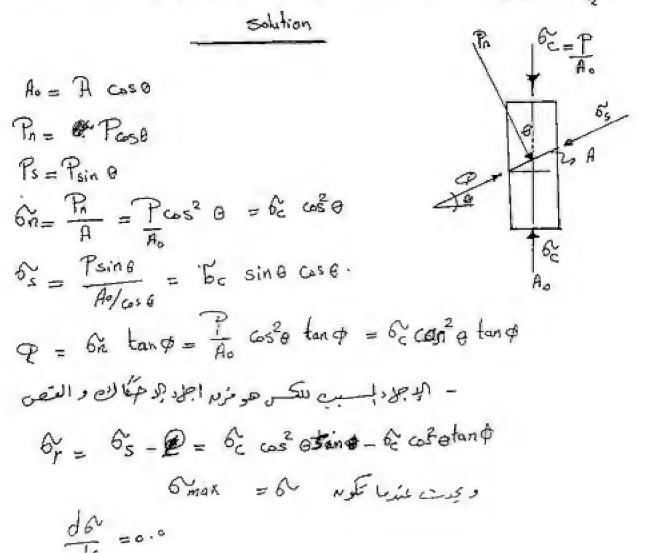
then The Specimen will have

a Contraction equal 0.044 cm

الى العينة سنون تناكث تغيار

0.0114 an #

2) a) Derive orelation to determine The angle of inclination of rupture Plane for abrittle metal in compression. OR Prove 0 = 45 + \$



6 [ sin 8 x - sin 8 + cs 8 + cs 6] +6 [ton \$ + 2618 sin 8] =0.0

$$\frac{(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) + 2\tan \phi * \sin 2\theta = 0.0}{-(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 2\cos 2\theta}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\cos 2\theta / 2\sin 2\theta = \tan \phi$$

$$\cot 2\theta = \tan \phi = \tan [2\theta - 30]$$
then  $\phi = 2\theta - 30 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\phi}{2} + 45$ 

No (2) (b) \* 45

#### No (3)

gauge length = 200 mm = 200m

A = 1000 mm2 = 0.1 Cm2

- bused on The diagram

### 1-The Proportional limit stress

2) Modulus of clasticity

? = 2.4 10.002 = 1.83 +163

$$E = \frac{6p!}{5p!} = \frac{175}{1.83 + 10^{-3}} = 95454.5 \text{ Mpa}.$$

### 3) The Hodulus of resilience.

# 1) The Hodules of Toughness

6) ultimate compressive strength.

7) % contraction

B) Explain The fracture characteristic of The Test speciaco.

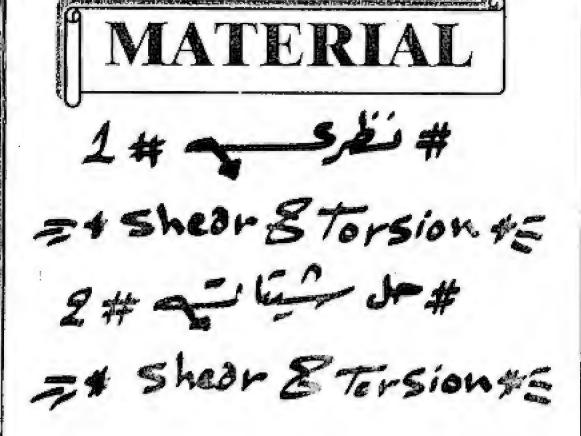
The Material is semi durtile it fracture at angle 45 + = 50



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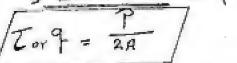
# shear and Torsion " ملخ ليدخ تبار لعص والملات "

#### (1) For shear

- U) direct shear in the week
  - a) single shear julies

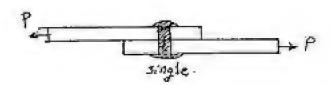


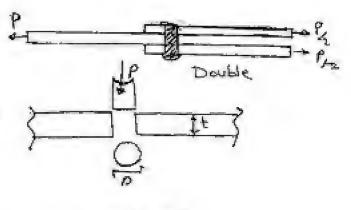
b) double shear Evilvee



S) Punching shear city war







[2] bending shear or shear in beams stirtles

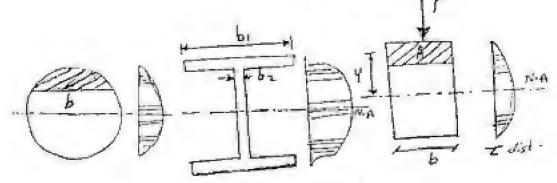
$$T = \frac{PQ}{Tb}$$

P- shear force

Q - 1st Mom. of area = A + Y

I = 2nd " " ".

b = width.

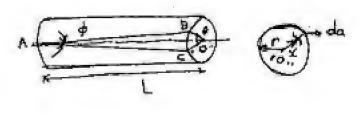


- Shear distribution -

2 For Torsion

- stress due To Twisting

Tmoment of Force about "0" T= F Koda



Total moment T = = [ X2da X2 da = T Polar moment of area-

$$T = \frac{T}{r}J$$
 then  $\frac{T}{J} = \frac{T}{r} \rightarrow \Omega$ 

- angle of Twist"o" AB فَيَعْ مَرْكُ فَرَاكُ مِنْ مَرْكُ فَيْفًا AB مِنْ مَرْكُ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى AC Luzers "B" shear strain

$$\frac{T}{F} = \frac{gG}{L} \rightarrow (2)$$

From 1 = 2

$$\left| \frac{T}{J} = \frac{T}{r} = \frac{G\theta}{L} \right|_{L^{\infty}}$$

It shear stress -T twisting Moment torque. o " angle-radius-J Polar moment-

J = I D4.

shear Modulus ofrigidity L- Leigth-

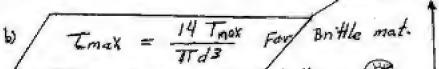
#### \* Mechanical Properties in Torsion Shear -

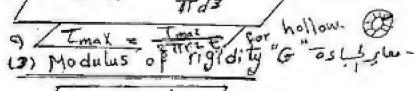
u) shear elastic strength وقيلاً عَيْدًا الله

$$A_e = T_e = \frac{16 \text{ T}}{\pi d^3} \text{ or } \frac{16 \text{ Mt}}{\pi d^3}$$

Mt = T = moment or Torque.

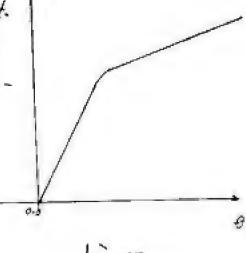
a) 
$$\sqrt{q = T_{max}} = \frac{12 \text{ Tor Me max for Ductile materials}}{11 \text{ d}^3}$$
 solid sec.



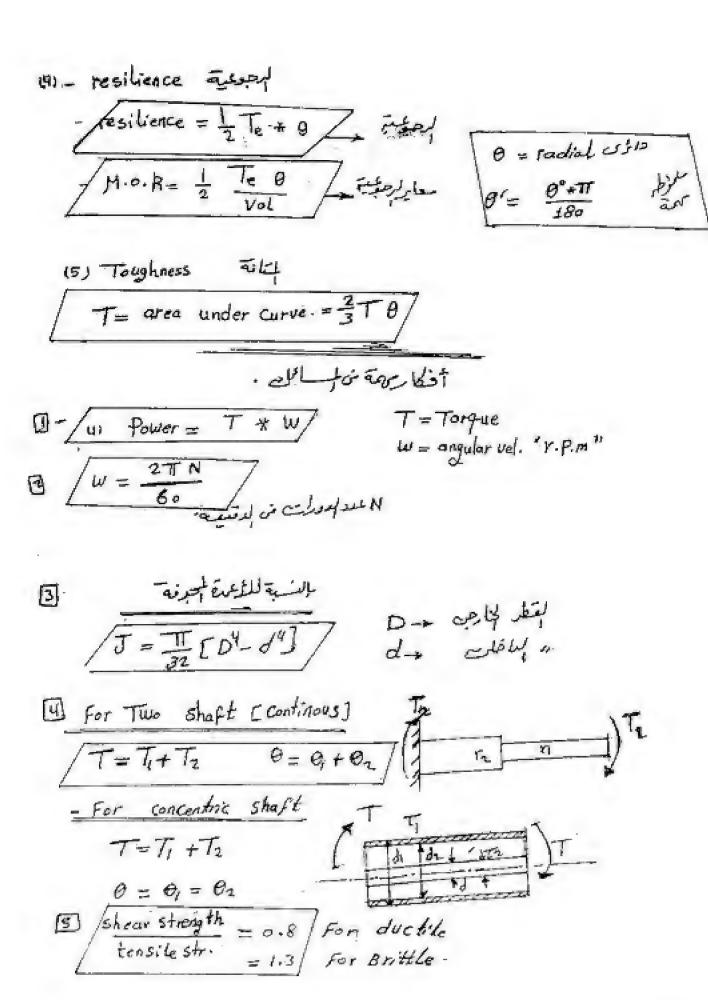


$$G = \frac{T}{\theta} * \frac{L}{J}$$

(4) Ductility Julet



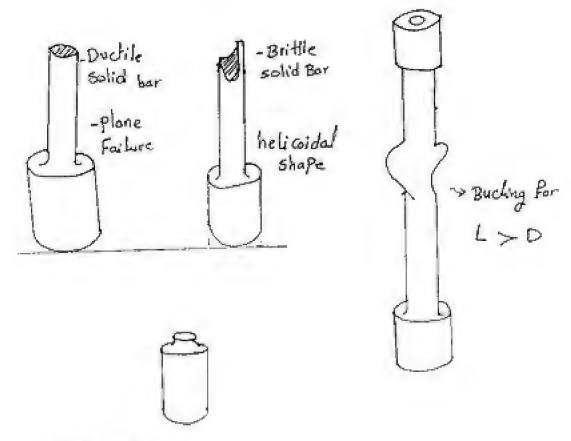




### Failure Under Torsion

[] For Britlle material tensile strongth < shear strength than The rupture occurs by tensile separation only.

De For Thin-walled tubular specimens of ductile material houring a reduced section of Length greater than the diameter fail by buckling. Philosophysical mill deliber



- Tubular Specimen
of ductile material
with reduced sec.
- Plane Failure

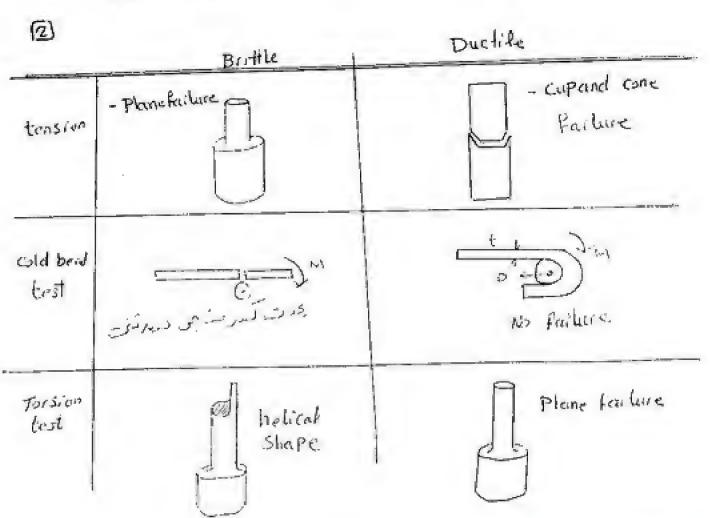
$$\frac{Q}{\sinh} = \frac{P}{2A + n}$$

$$\frac{12bn}{12bn}$$

$$A_r = \frac{D}{6.8} = 7.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$A_r = \frac{T}{4} \left[ 2 \right]^2 = 3.14 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_r = \frac{A_t}{A_r} = \frac{7.5}{3.14} = 2.38 = 3 \text{ rivets}.$$



501

$$\frac{T}{T} = \frac{T}{T} = \frac{9G}{L}$$
thien  $T = \frac{16T}{TId^3}$  for solid shaft.

$$\frac{16 \cdot 10 \times 10^5}{TId^3} = 60 \Rightarrow d^3 = 848826.36 \text{ mm}^3$$

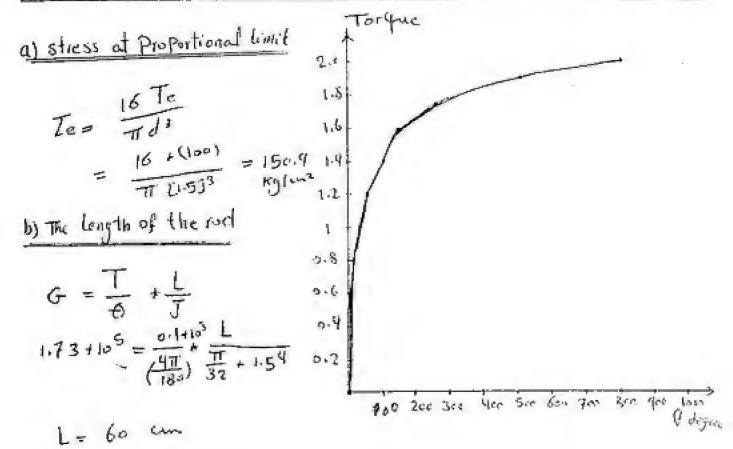
$$d = 94.63 \text{ mm} = 9.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$\frac{T}{J} = \frac{T}{J}$$

$$\frac{T$$

shear distribution ->

Torque	ton.com	0	34	0.8	1	1.2	14	1-6	1.75	1.9	2
6	degree	c	4)	B	20	50	jos	150	250	500	800



Modulus of Toughness.

$$M.o.T = \frac{2}{3} T G atrup = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2000 + 800 \left(\frac{\pi}{150}\right)}{60 + \frac{\pi}{4} [1.5]^2}$$

$$M.o.T = \frac{2}{3} Vol$$

[d] - Modeles of resilience in Shear

$$M.o.R = \frac{\frac{1}{2} T e (RL)}{Vol}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot [25.8 + 100] \times \frac{3.6 + 10}{180} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [25.8 + 100] \times \frac{3.6 + 10}{180} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[25.8 + 10^{\circ}\right] \times \frac{3.6 + 10}{180}}{\frac{11}{4} \left[2^{2} - 1^{2}\right] + 30} = 0.2293 \text{ Kg/cm}^{2}$$

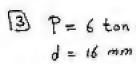
[e] Shearing Modelys of rupture or shearing strength.

Imax = Trex for hollow Shaft

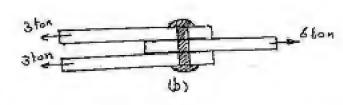
t thereiness

#### sheet 6 shear test.

لظرک ۞, ۞ ٥٩٠



Tsh = 0.84 ton 1002



Find - No of revets in cases @ 50



A= 1 a where a > cross area of one rivet.

$$7.14 = n + \frac{\pi}{4} (1.6)^{2} (2.00)$$

$$n = 3.55$$
No of live  $1 = 4.01iN$ 

### . For case (b)

$$Z = \frac{P}{2A} = \frac{6.0}{2A}$$

$$A = \frac{6.0}{2 + 0.84} = 3.571 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A = n \alpha$$

$$R = \frac{3.571}{2.01} = 1.77$$

No of rivets = 2.0 révets \*

B ashaft 500mm Diameter

- has a concentric hale drilled For aportion of its length.

so that 
$$T = 1.67 \text{ km·m}^2$$
  $T_{max} \leq 7.5 \text{ MN/m}^2$   
 $\theta \leq 1.5$   $G = 80 \text{ MeN/m}^2$ 

#### solution

- For case of mod shear 
$$I = I = G\theta$$
 punished

$$T = \frac{T \frac{D}{2}}{T \left( D^{4} - D_{i}^{4} \right)}$$

$$T = \frac{T \frac{D}{2}}{T \left( D^{4} - D_{i}^{4} \right)}$$

#### for case of 0 5 1.5

$$\frac{T}{J} = \frac{G\theta}{L}$$

$$\frac{\theta_1 = \frac{6 \times 11}{180} = \frac{1.511}{180} = 0.02617}{80 \times 10^{6} \times 0.02617 \times \frac{11}{32} \left[0.5^{4} - 0.4988^{4}\right]}$$

$$L = \frac{G\theta J}{J} = \frac{80 \times 10^{6} \times 0.02617 \times \frac{11}{32} \left[0.5^{4} - 0.4988^{4}\right]}{1.67 \times 10^{3}}$$

#### (5) ahollow steel shaft

#### solution

$$W = \frac{2 \pi N}{60} = \frac{2 \pi + 120}{60} = 4\pi resolution$$

$$W = \frac{2\pi i N}{60} = \frac{2\pi i N}{60} = \frac{9 \cdot 10^6}{4\pi} = 0.716 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N.m}$$

$$-Find T = \frac{9 \cdot 10^6}{4\pi} = 0.716 \cdot 10^6 \text{ N.m}$$

$$-\left|\frac{T}{J} = \frac{9G}{L}\right|$$

Find 
$$T_{max} = \frac{T + \frac{Q}{2}}{J} = \frac{0.716 + 10^6 + \frac{0.4}{2}}{2.28 + 10^3} = 6.28 - 10^7 \text{ N/m}^2$$

d3 = 0.058

Diameter of solid shaft = 38.7 CM.

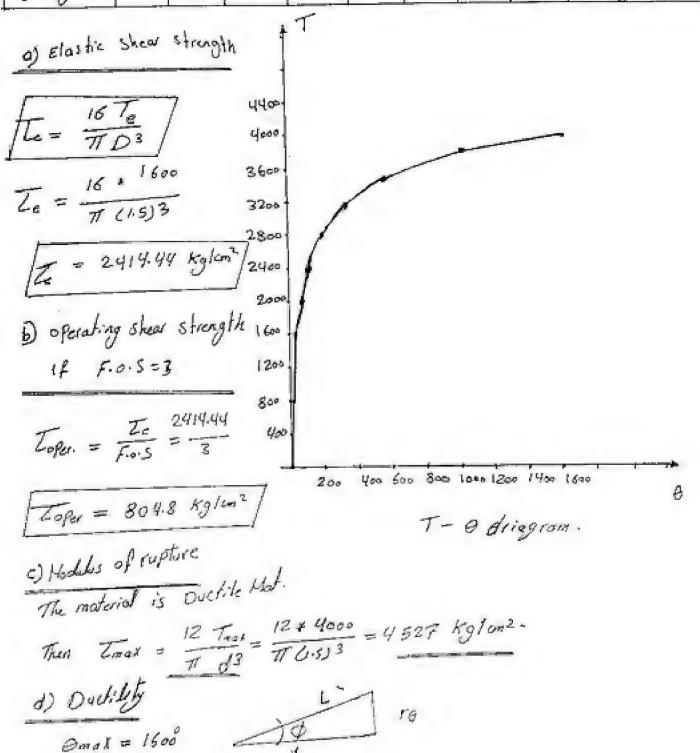
d= 0.387m

No. 6 Torsion Test

Hild sted

D = 15 mm L = 15 cm

T (Kg. cm)	ø	800	1600	2000	2400	2800	3200	3500	3800	4000
O degree	0	6	16	40	100	200	300	500	1000	1600



$$0 = \frac{1600 \text{ TI}}{180} = 8.89 \text{ W}$$

$$L = \int L^2 + (f \theta)^2 = \int 15^2 + (f \theta)^2 = 25^7 \times 10^{-15} + 8911)^2 = 25^7 \times 10^{-15}$$

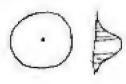
### e) Modulus of etes resilience

Resilience = 
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 Tp.1 Op.1  $\frac{y \sin kl}{0}$   $\frac{y \sin kl}{0}$   $\frac{y \sin kl}{0}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2$ 

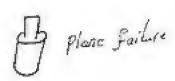
# E) Modulus of Toughness

$$T = \frac{2}{3} * 4000 \pm \frac{1600}{180} T = 74467.38 \text{ kg. cm}$$

$$MoT = \frac{T}{vol} = \frac{74467.38}{\sqrt{(1.5)^2 + 15}} = 2809.33 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$



( ) Sheet distribution





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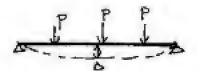
1-2 + Bending # =

2-74 2 10 4 5

#### Static Bending test عَمَا رَادِنَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمِدَاء الْمُدَاء اللّه ا

#### Examples of bending stresses

-Beams under transverse Loading



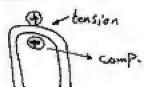
- Beams under axial eccentric Loading



- Bending moment



- differential temperatures especialis



what is the Importance of bending suight fight

- Bending test is used to obtain the mechanical Properties - ونيفويلاسباب المتادية و- بعر أَخِدُ مُن الانتبار stress concentration مَرَدِوالِيَّةُ عَلَيْهِ وَالْمَا مُنْ الْمُوارِ اللهُ اللهُ مَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا اللهُ اللهُ مَا اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ مَا اللهُ ا

- assumption of simple bending. Theory wising the poster

1) The transverse section of the beam which are plane before bending will remain plane during and after bending.

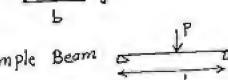
13 Redius of Greature during bending is large compared to the transverse dimensions.

[3] 6y = 62 =0.0

(9) E " young's modolous has The same value in tension and comp.  $\frac{1}{R} = \frac{M}{EIx} = \frac{6}{Ey} \Rightarrow 6 = \frac{MY}{T} = C.y.m$  - Mechanical Properties in bending or fletural

$$T = \frac{bh^3}{12}$$

for Simple Beam 5



Pmak

Pel

#### 3 striffness

$$E = \frac{P[^3]}{48 \, \text{BI}}$$

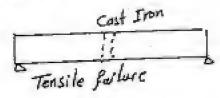
[4] Bending resilience

#### 15) modulus of toughness

## [5] Failure of materials under Bending Lest.

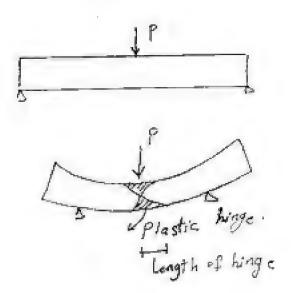
### w Britle materials :- cast Iron and concrete.

Failure occurs by Aupture Suddenly and Plane of failure is normal to the N.A of the beam . 550 ( Leave to First



# (2) Ductile materials : Doesn't rupture at all. ex sted.

مندمول عزم الانحنا دلقيمه كامنية المنتسم بالعزم اللدم اللدمة plastic mom ميان اللدمة المنتفض الدمنية الدمنية الدمنية الدمنية إلى المستسبط المبرجة والمؤثر على المنتية الدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المدمنية المنتسبة المحادة المنتسبة المنتسبة المنتسبة المنتادكيين للعقيب



# (6) effect of variables ا ختلان العميل يو ترييم معامل الكر pe of looding اختلان العميل يو ترييم معامل الكر a) In asimple span & max obtained from center Loading. higher results than center Loading. b) In Contilever Loading gives simple loading M=PL c) Third Point Loading on asimple span give results less than The center loading. E & when L4 (2) Specimen dimensions If A -> Constant 3 The stage of X-section of beam. ع شات لمها فة والمقارض شيخ لمعلى كالمارات لمها فا تعذر الحواف العليا والسفل أير أنها له مطاقتهم منط زياوة على اللازم للتكسي with The same iner fia Speed + -> Strength + gitest speed

Types of Tests

- Hot bend test

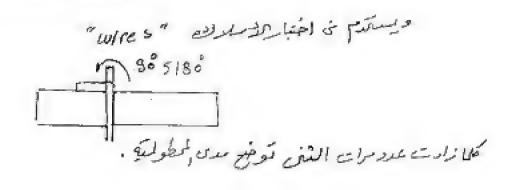
- Hot bend test

الكرير إلحاج عن من والكرير إلحاج المحاج ال

التغريبي ليعز A nick - bond test - <u>A</u> nick - bond test - بر تسيمة من التركيب - ومن التركيب المساقد التركيب المساقد المناف المادة ومونة العيوب الراخليا لا:

- cold bend test

- cold bend

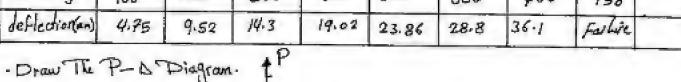


#### Static Bending Sheet [5] (3-3) cski 40 [4] cast Iron beam Central Load L = Some L= 80 mm 14.0.R = 0.196 kg/ami P.L Load (Kg) 150 300 450 600 750 1050 1100 900 deflection(no) 1.05 Failure 4.2 8.88 2.1 3.15 5.25 6.8 P ODraw - P- & Diagram. a) find Diameter of cross section residence = 1 PD of P.l 1200 1050 # 1 + 750 + 5.25 900 R = 196.875 750 M.O.R = R Volume 600 450 Vol = R = 196.875 = 1000 150 Volume = I (B)+L 2 1000 = I (B)+80 D2 = 159 cm2 /D = 12.6 cm/ b) Modulus of rupture $6uH = \frac{M \ Y}{T} \text{ max} \qquad M = \frac{PL}{4} = \frac{1100 \ \text{#} \ 8}{4} = 2200 \ \text{Kg. cm} \qquad Y = \frac{12.6}{2} = 6.3c$ $I = \frac{TI}{64} (D^4) = \frac{TI}{64} (12.6)^4 = 1237.2 \ \text{cm}^4$ Buit - 2200+6.3 = 11.2 Kg/an2

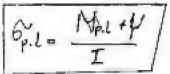
$$E = \frac{P L^3}{48DT} \quad \text{up To P.L}$$

$$E = \frac{(150) * 8^3}{48 (\frac{1.05}{10}) * 1237.23} = 12.31 \text{ Kg } / \text{cm}^2$$

#### [5] Timber beam



a) 6 P.L [ Extreme fiber stress at P.L. ]



500

$$\frac{14\mu I}{12} = \frac{13500 \text{ kg. cm}}{200}$$

$$\frac{14\mu I}{12} = \frac{5}{2} = \frac{2.5 \text{ cm}}{12}$$

$$\frac{100}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12} = \frac{2.56 \cdot 5^3}{12} = \frac{26.09}{600 \cdot 9}$$

6/1 = 13500 42.5 = 1296 Kg/cm2

b) Modulus of ruplure

$$\frac{\int_{\text{max}}^{2} = \frac{M * Y_{\text{max}}}{I}}{I} = \frac{16875 \text{ kg.cm}}{16875 * 2.5} = 1620 \text{ kg/cm}^{2}$$

$$\frac{\int_{\text{max}}^{2} = \frac{16875 * 2.5}{26.04}}{16875 * 2.5} = 1620 \text{ kg/cm}^{2}$$

c) Modulus of resilvence

d) Modulus of toughness

e) Stiffness of material (E)

$$E = \frac{(100) + 80^3}{48 (475) \cdot 26.04} = 122778.9 \text{ Kg/cm}^2$$

(G)

a cantilwa 1.2 m

Steel Tube with Dex = 6 cm

carry a conc. Load = W Kg

Gmax & 1.3 ton lun2

1.2.11

Find "W"

Solution

(W\*L) \* Y 6 max =

where N= W+L

$$\frac{1.3}{4} = \frac{W * 120 * \frac{6}{2}}{\frac{77}{24} \left[ 6^{4} - 5^{4} \right]}$$

118.9 kg # = W < 118.9 kg \* W = 0.1189 ton =



" Material.

= Compression Tes T ... =

\* اخبارلضط \*

#### . وعدر المبتع إحمد Static Compression Test

ا - بستندم کا ساس لعبوس - ر سیرمست المدنده مناه مثل ا - این است المحاسب المحا

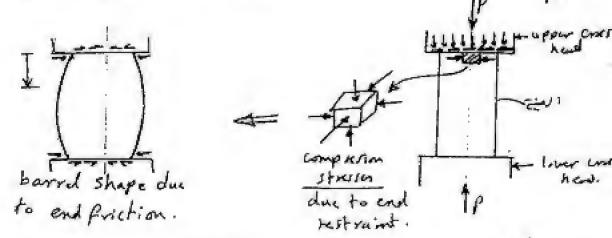
\* \* Limitations of Compassion - :- Die \_ injo | injo | injo |

(1) Difficulty of applying truey asid load

2) End friction between the ten and surfaces of test specimen and the ten coss-head of testing machines.

to that friction prevent the lateral expansion and language how.

Rold the specimen ends near its original dimension to



\* الله حلك الله بيه سطى العنية المنارى وبعيم فكن باليته.

\* هذا المدحمة لا ينع حدرث تشكى رض (مدة كلمه المدالمه) و تنان الأب و

تربية حدا سر أبها وما المؤجنة .

يقل هذا الرحك لا يعرف له تن المات المدالمة المدالمة الموسى الموسى الموسى الموسى الموسى الموسية المدال عن الموسى ال

upper

Cress - heard

3 - : -able character of this test its first in in it

Established sufficient pegree of stubility large specimens size in equired which lead to the need for large Capacity testing machines.

٤ - لكن يتح المحصول من درجة إنزاء كافئ به إلماكية فيانك تحتاج (ن عنيات ذات حج كبير والعنيات ذات المج الكبير تمثاج عالنيات ذات سعة عالية مصرن حج كبير والعنيات ذات المج الكبير تمثاج عالنيات ذات سعة عالية مصرن حق لمصورة .

\*\* Compassion test specimen general sequirments

1) Shape of cross-section with the

Round (circular) - rectangular - square crisi-section.



العنيات اللا أربة معضعة لؤائل تمثل تؤزيع منتظى للإجلاات.

2) Specimen Size: - . - Lings

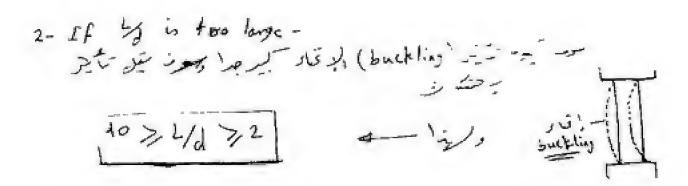
- Define on the ratio ( ) or b

- by must be not too small not too large

why?

why?

مون موس تأثر لوفك لا بيم طم المعنى - المسلاد عدد وا له ؟ ويوالها مرمى الماكية كيد صدا المسلط المسلط المسلط المسلط المسلط الما المسلط ا

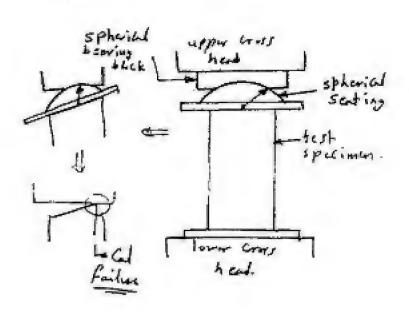


3) The specimen must have smooth first end surface.

to overcome the flat less and parallellers between

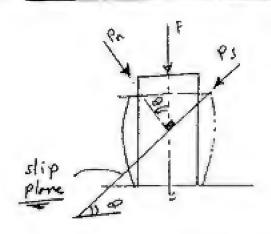
the two surfaces of test specimen.

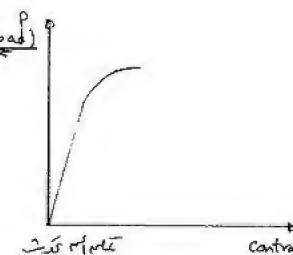
هداه آنگرة كؤس إى أم الهخيل كيوم خوده ٢ في العين قاماء حق لولم تيم (المداع) متوه حث خيل آنگرت مه على المط رهذا عيغ مدرت آبرسنار على المحل معا المعالم المحل



\*\* Bers of materials under Compassion D = - . materials (mild steel) pp (load) yidd to al (Contract (1) barrel shape de siste ليدرضعا لم (۴) بسبب کوحتک ہو سے سطی ہمنیۃ رضی ہوکنہ ۔ (ب) میں سامیر ہوسک ہو تما ہدت عہ تما ہاکنہ - نبیرے · (barrel) - bei (2) flattening of the specimen = == 1 تنفك العيمة : مدرث تقلط كا حمّ يزواد لبم العكم (Antradia) المسوح ب تعبر العنة إسخارت \* \* failure wout fracture. yielding in the war \* \*\* الحواص عَمَا لَيْلِجَ لَقْسَ عِعَادِلاتَ بِمُسْمِعُ ، ارْحَسَارِ رائد بالنجار ductile moterial

2) Semi - Ductib metals :- (Brass)





1- y'ield point many exist - is m'int

تقطة متنوع.

Contraction ولانصعا لم

2- Fracture is due to shear stresses along an angle

Where + :- angle of internal friction.

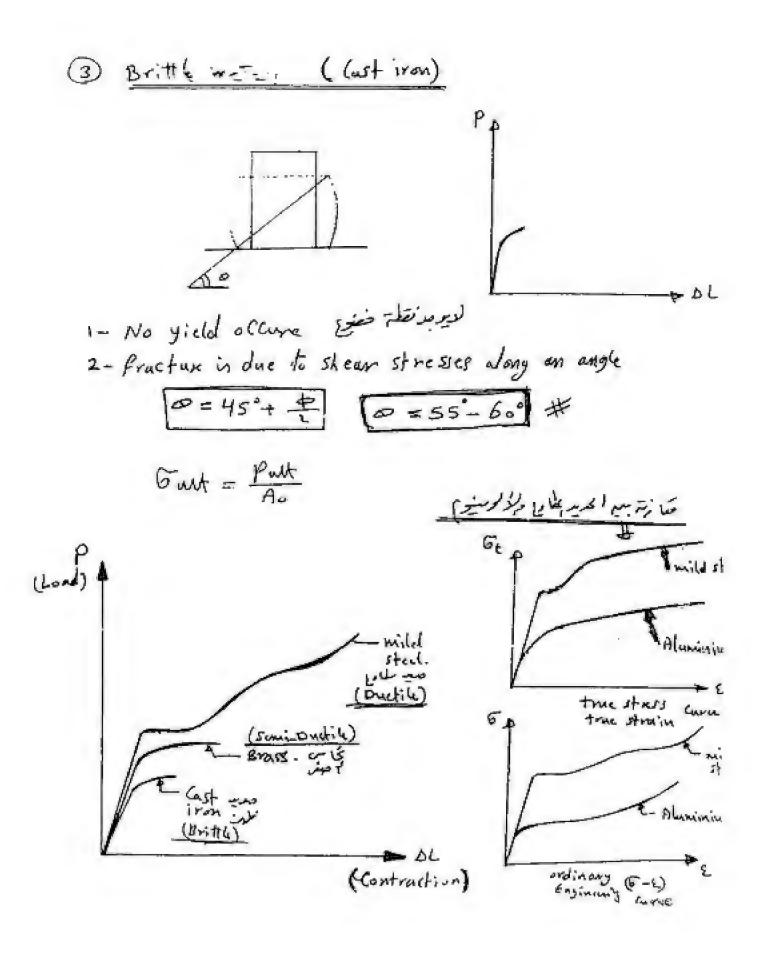
In Brass @= 500 \$= 100

\* ultimate strength ( bull = 6 fracture)

Prax - wex oxplied land.

As :- Inria Cress- section and.

Fracture occure at meximum loading.



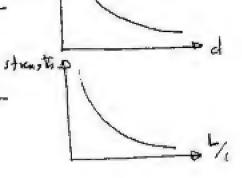
$$\vec{b} = \frac{\rho_i}{A_0} \quad \vec{c} \quad \vec{\epsilon} = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

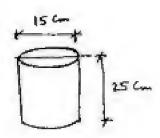
Malleability inserbi

\* the deformation occurred in the material under the comp. Load before fructum.

## \* \* Effect of test Variables

عمر العنية عنود و عمر العنية عنود ( العمر المان عمر العنية عنودة العمر المان المان





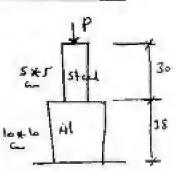
$$-\frac{B_{MAX}}{B_{MAX}} = \frac{F_{MAX}}{B_{MAX}} = \frac{250}{\pi * i(r)} = 1.414 \text{ kN/m}^2$$

$$= \frac{1414.71 \text{ N/m}^2}{2.50}$$

- Secont Modulus of elisiby (F)

At 
$$5 = 455 \, \text{N/cm}^2$$
 and  $0L = 0.0075 \, \text{m}$ 

$$E = \frac{DL}{L} = \frac{0.0075}{25000} = 3 \times 10^{-9}$$



$$\Delta L_T = \frac{PL_{st}}{\epsilon_{st} A_{st}} + \frac{PL_{Al}}{\epsilon_{Al} A_{Al}} = P\left[\frac{L_{st}}{\epsilon_{st} A_{st}} + \frac{L_{Al}}{\epsilon_{Al} A_{Al}}\right]$$

$$0.25 = P\left[\frac{300}{210 \times 50 \times 50} + \frac{380}{70 \times 100 \times 100}\right] \longrightarrow P$$

$$P = 224.36 \text{ KN}$$

(a) 
$$F = \frac{Pult}{Ao} = \frac{27000}{10} = 2700 | cg/cm^2$$
  
(b)  $F = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{6750}{10} \times \frac{0.1375}{200} = 0.232 | cg/cm^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6750}{10} \times \frac{0.1375}{200} = 0.232 | cg/cm^2$   
(c)  $F = \frac{Pel}{Ao} = \frac{6750}{10} = 675 | cg/cm^2$   
(d)  $F = \frac{Fe.b}{Se.b} = \frac{675}{10} = 981818.18 | cg/cm^2$ 

$$= 0.5 \left( \frac{6750}{10} + \frac{27000}{10} \right) \times \frac{0.7}{200} = 5.9 \text{ Kg/cm}$$
(F)  $0/0$  Contraction =  $\frac{10 - 16}{10} \times \frac{1000}{10} = \frac{0.7}{100} \times \frac{1000}{100} = \frac{0.7}{100} = \frac{0.7}{100} \times \frac{1000}{100} = \frac{0.7}{100} = \frac{0.$ 



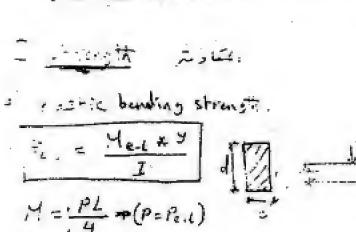
"Material"

STOTIC Bending

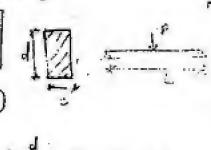
Static bonding Test. إ. فيتبار كبي أنصاء cases of bending . CAR (1) - Seam under vertical leads. Case (1) " - " (1) - " " " " " " - Beams when enters applied Monget . Typis of the control Case (3) - Beam under excitive force 25 E 3 16 20 CANGE (4) ورما ت سرات وتعفته - Beam under offerent temperature مَا يَدِ إِلْمِ مَارِفَ وَعِلَ إِلَا تَعَ \* what are the importance of bending test:-ا- العد ميمان تركير لب مودات على عبد ما النفرة (meentratur) : على) الرعام تا برعام تا بنس بسوار .
 الخطر تنبي و تنبغ الدند عن بديكا أيكي غاد مدد أ ما لد مهافي . a assumption - bending trees -Printe of ser buring. 2- pure bending moment is assumed 3- moderial have some characteristic in tursion & impression (Et = = = 4- radius of Curistan beam suring bending is large compared to the

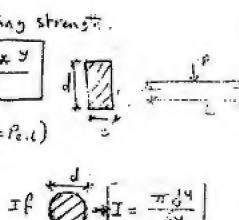
transverse dimentions.

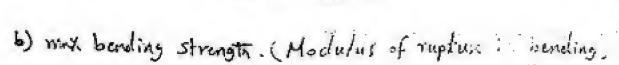
# rical properties in bending ( flexural) -



 $I = \frac{bd^3}{12}$ 







$$M_{\text{max}} = \frac{M_{\text{max}} \times y}{I}$$
 $M_{\text{max}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}} \times y}{I} = \frac{d}{2} = I = \frac{b d s}{I^2}$ 

$$S = \frac{PL^3}{4s \ \epsilon I} \implies \left( \vec{E} = \frac{PL^3}{4s \ \epsilon I} \right) * = P \times \underbrace{C^3}_{4s \ \epsilon I}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2} * P_{\rho,L} * S_{\rho,L}$$

$$M \cdot R = \frac{R}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{P_{\rho,L} * S_{\rho,L}}{A * L}$$

4 Toughness == :-

T= total area under P. 8 Curve.

T= 2 Pmax \* Smax) # = M. o.T = = = Fmax + 5 max

\* Fracture in bending - . slike y's -

Ofor Brittle materials ineasons

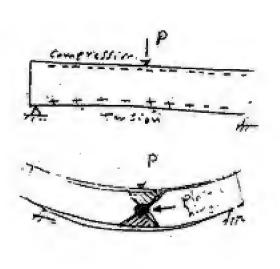
For ConCrete 6e = 0.1 6cCust iron 6e = 0.25 6cwhere i = 6e 2/6 2/6 2/6 2/6

failure is due to crais Growth due to tension and is.

Ex (mile steel) end of the steel steel of the steel of the steel of the steel of all.

Steel doesn't rapture at all.

\* the steel steel of the steel



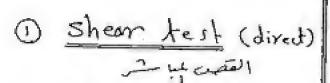
\* EPE - - 1 16. - - 1 2 2 2 -O Tupe - ending - will By the du 4-p Editor English - Sing . . . . It in s-point scading only asmall relame of the ocean is subjected to Email. w in 4-point bending a much larger volume in subjection is subjection in (2) Specimen dimension: - = = = = > = = 1 البروي أوارث الأموات ا a) if specimen size of strength & due to increase - improve b) Span of beam :-21 GAH + ES c) strape of cross section: - well se 3 test speed: - - spylan an test speed & strongth & \* Types of tests ! - = 15-tord test - gode and in the min reaght from at 100-00 - Aquench-band test :- ry size Tight - Anick - bend test :- ciss on fine

. لتركب الها يي تعاون وعرزة العيوب إلدا فهن لي.

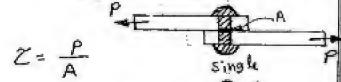


"Material Static shear 8 Torsion Test

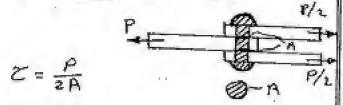
مِيَّا عَمَار عَمَا static shear and tons:on test



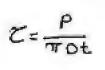
a) single shear. . six (see)

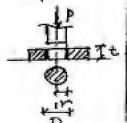


b) double shear grania.

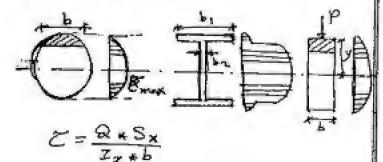


4) Punching shear. a was



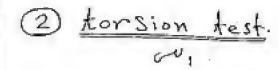


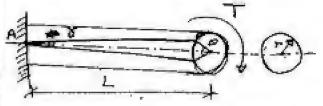
\*shear in beams:-



Zz\*b Q:- shem force

b :- widt.





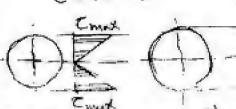
8 - Shem strain.

G .- Shear Modulus of rigidity.

(C(T) i (Madalos A Bath) JE

$$\chi = \frac{z}{G} = \frac{r\omega}{L}$$
  $(z = \frac{T}{J}r)$ 

J :- Polar moment of inertia.



Stress

scanner by a mahmoud ashraf titanic ship1912@yahoo.com

### \* Mechanical properties in Torsier ==

(1) elastic shear strength Tit cie, To be

(19) C32 T:- Torque mont d: - diameter

$$C_e = \frac{T_e}{J}r$$
 when  $J = \frac{\pi}{32} * 3$ 

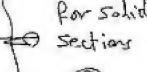
$$T_e = \frac{T_e * dt}{2 * \frac{\pi}{3}} dt_3 = \frac{16 T_e}{\pi ds} = \frac{16 T}{\pi ds}$$
#

(2) ultimate Torsional shear strength . week will

Trax is determine experimentally. The year

a) Zmax = 12 Tmax = for ductile materials. [ for solid

b) Emax = 14 Tues = for Brittle materials.





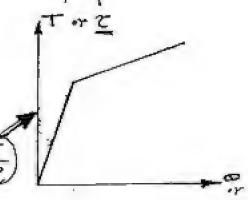
c) They = 4Thox = for hollow sections

(3) Modulus of rigidity "G" -= 1 -= 1 --

$$G = \frac{\tau}{8} \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{\tau}{3}r$$

$$8 = \frac{ro}{3}$$

 $G = \frac{T_* \times L}{J} \times \frac{L}{V_* o} = \frac{T_* L}{T_* o} = \frac{1}{T_* o}$ 



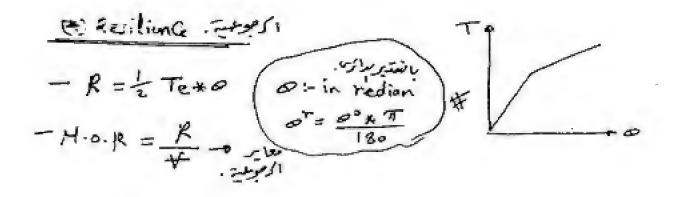
- (4) Ductility . Ext
- a) omex

المفولية تعاس و بعص

as omax + Ductility +

or % elongation = DL +100 = 1- 100 +100 %

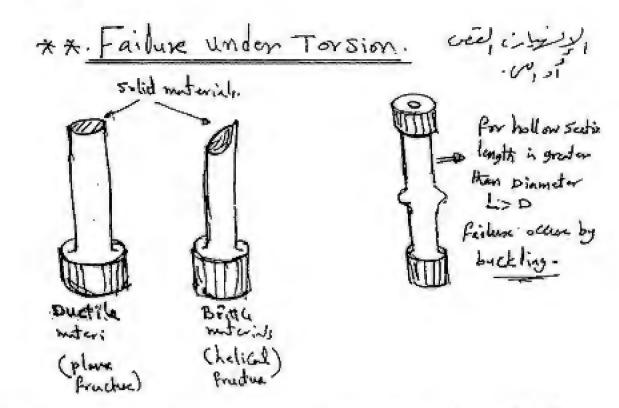




#### (5) Toughners Till,

$$-T = \frac{2}{3} * T * \varnothing$$

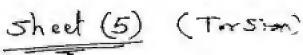
$$-H \cdot \circ \cdot T = \frac{T}{4}$$

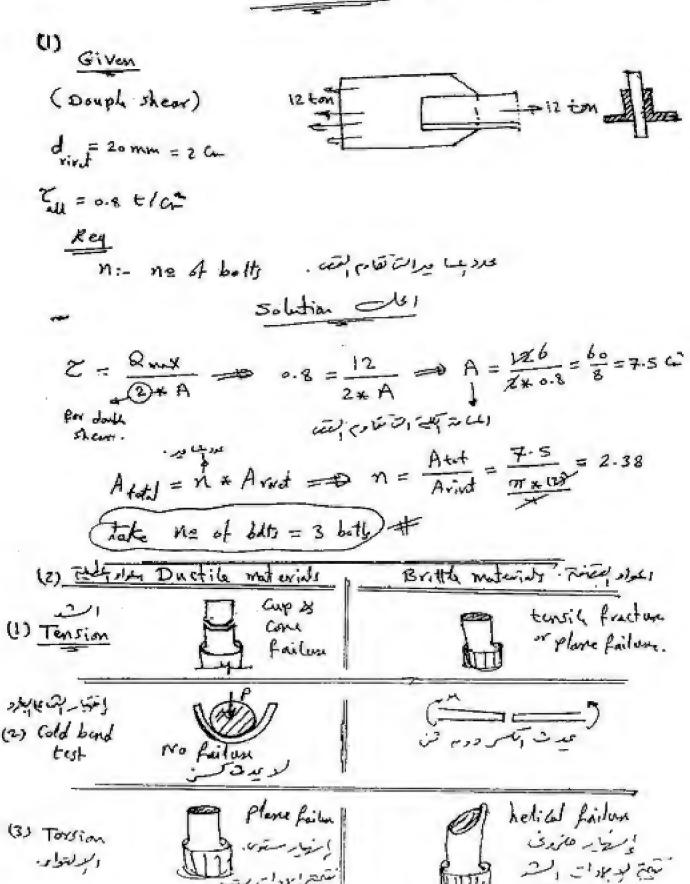


\* For brittle mt. (Cartivon):- tensile strength < shear strength

\* reputeur occur due to tensile separation along abelied surface

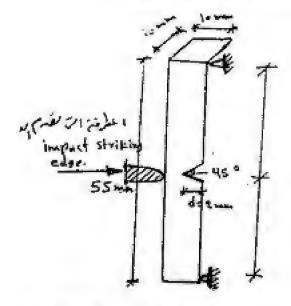
. The construction of the construc



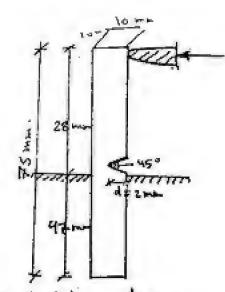


#### Charpy Test.

I Zod Test.



\* simple supported beam.



ال why charpy and Izad specimens are notched?

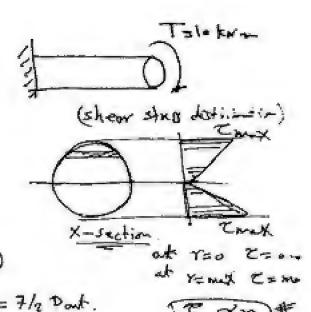
مت محیث ارتیار سفاجی: منطقه رد notch با منعینه که درت، عواد بعضنه مند در ارتیار سفاجی نه میداد بعضنه که درت، مواد بعضنه که میدی من ربود مناسبه با با در علیه میش رسید و در ارتیار.

المید ام دسین تشکل در بعینه رسین ارتیار.

2) why charpy specimens are stricked behind the notich while I tod
specimentation stricked in front of thick ?

The index of out of the rate is

The index of the rate is



 $\mathcal{Z} = \frac{T \cdot r}{J} \qquad \mathcal{Z} = \frac{T \times d}{2 \times T} = \frac{16 T}{\pi d1}$ 60×103 = 10×16 - 0-8488×10

- for Hollow shift

$$\mathcal{I} = \frac{11}{24} \left( D_{\text{out}}^{\text{out}} - D_{\text{in}}^{\text{in}} \right)$$



#### Hardness of metals

\* Definition of hardness: - . Tolky = is it

(Indentation hardness) a stell 03 step -1 - ه سَارِة عادة لحدوث علامة والحة بو فت تأثير أحال إسّاتيكية أم ويُوكِية (يتنا: تما رة ملاة بلياه المدية إربة) (Rebound hardness ) - calco - c - ع متدرة بادة با إصفاف العامة نهمة سالعاد بعد وإعاد يح مع أنه بد ( يستا يرنم ميلات الهارت ( دو ( Springs ) (scratch hardness ) miss is who - Y - على تعاريم إن لدرت عدس عد. (Abrasion (weer) hardress ) It is some - E - ع تعارة على العدم لين الله المؤنتية لإطفال . (علادة عبدة بقارات) - ع تعارة على الموسانية (machinability hardness ) = with zuie = 1 - حل مقارمة إعواد تعليات بتثنيك بالماكنة (ثف تنارية إداد تعليات بقطع والبتب إلخ) \* \* Static Indentation Hardness test \*\* لى ختبار مهلات العلامة لهدستانيكة ١٠ لعتر في الت علان العلامة مد بوعت التراني تلغة ( علان العلامة العلامة العلامة العلامة العلامة العلامة العلامة ا

1) Brinell Hardness test:-

### الدخيار :-

تتلخین طرقیۃ کیے خیبار ، منعط کرہ مہ بھیلت تیلیما (۵) ہے بھی تدرہ (۹) کج کم تیاسی ہفتاز ہند کے " اس او " اس مار " منا ہفتا ہے خات کے تعلیم الرخیبار ر دید بید ارائہ والمور عوال .

## \* Indertor used :- ist 134 em

- Hardness steel ball of diameter 1,2,5,10 mm.

\* Load used :- (injust)

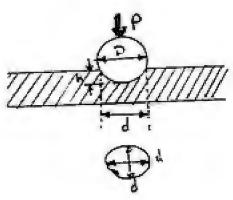
P = 3000 kg for hard metals.

P = 1500 kg for metals of intermediat Z

hardmass.

P = 500 kg for soft materials.

P = 100 kg for very soft materials.



\* Brinell Hardners number \* . Toster dis El

 - يعتبر الأثر ساس عى بررج برنل إذا كانت مية علمة تترام م d/o=[0.25-0.5]=0.37 ا مرتدر الكري . بعد الم 15.0=(0.25-0.5)

\* Just al - Co Fier

"لا" لابت يُخلف بالمئلاث نوع بلعده.

k = 30 for stid.

K = 10 for Copper and Al. allry.

k=5 for Al.

علاتة (١٠٠٨ ع) ب إختار بدر

- ultimate tensile strength of steel = 0.36 B.H.N Eg/mi

Full = 0.36 \* B.H.N ky/m2

- Precanting of Brinell tost in Line; - bins; -bins;

ا- لديننه ، العيات شديدة إصلادة من ميدت تشكر مكرة دباناى لديور مر الصلاع المقيقية

عد معدد من (طرف) من وي (thin specimen) من و المرفي من المعدد المرفية المعدد المرفية المعدد المرفية المعدد المرفية الم

٢- لد يتنتى ، : لييت , دست، بم بلغ مت برواد عم الوثر عالمية بسيد وبالله لايد

ع- لوب ما منة 🚓 (2.50) س ، كوات رسيم أى علامة ما نوه منا لويد ل تاثر

(clear & polished) Due - cici - Je Muis mus, & -0

(15-30 Sec) Juny -7

### \* effect of variables

a) the indentation was made near the edge :-سكوم ليكثر بناتي أبوم بحقيق ربات ك كوم رة مند لع من العدم المنتر صف تكوم أ مكر م اكركم مجينة من لو تومد مادة كانية تعارم إ فتام الكرة. x & 2.5d. (B. H.N dicress.) b) the industation was made near an old one ic-سلوم بلار ان بح ! ما أبر اد أفي مم بشر , معين معيد م فوايد 2 4 2.5d A 3 + (B.H.N increal) () Rate of leading window 1- Slow rate سريوم لندار رن ع اشر حين يعرب صلادة المعدم حيث كين المكل (عادر 3- كا) 2- High vote سيوم لذنر إلله يم أنكى م لأثر الحيين ربائ ي يزاد رع بولا رك بعير vies, Estel, we b.H.N in Crus

راهب ميكرز 2) Vickers Hardness test :-\* ایم وزا الد فیکر نیس لمرندة زیر رسم الجسے الحدث الأثر لیسیس كرة مم العلي مركب حرب مرياس باس بهم بعاعة . بليتويات تتقالم عذ الأس زادية (ص) تدرها (١٢٦) ريعيم بعد بهيد Je . J. I. 1. 75. 7. سيا لوز \* industry used Synare - based Pyramid \* Load usul . ( it , ox) P= 1-0 120 kgc طسبه ملارج المعدم - ساف المدر - أجاد تفعم الإمكار \* \* Vickers Hardness Number 1-V.H.N = 2p sin % =1.854 P/2

where 1- p - applied load (kgf)

1 - avera diagonal Aindustria.

ملافق اذا صر الفلان العجيل م فيوت الهيء الدين لا بوت لا يؤو الموان مته رتع فيكرز المعلادة حيث أنه رتع فيكرز العبد الماصر محيه إقلفت الألاك المؤود عدد .

## \* uses of V.H tost ; Tristial = liting

## \* Advantages of V.H.+

ا۔ لا مدر معت تحکر الهم الماص لانه شدر بعلادة كاس إنهار برند عكر بم عدت تحكر لكن .

ے۔ الوار کیور واصلاً نظا محرون دکھ ، محادی و بدید تکیم کیاس تمل الدار سیول دیدمہ اکر م بریل .

٧- كليم الحصول على شيرة ومتعة كالح فيكن لعسم بمنبتر مذلك مع إنونل ميل من بكي ما عال نوثق مهيرة .

لاند من مفیل ! فتهار میلاد آ العلامم مطبقة تیمرز عم طرنبة برنال . مسترنب منال .

3) Rock Well Hardness tot

## sheet Nº (6)

Given st. ( spelinen Vickers. Lord = 3000 kg Load = looks 11. H.N = 262 V.H.N = 263

> - Calculate the diameter and diagonal in to test. (BCN) - 9t Fult If (k=30)

> > (sulution)

1) for (B.H.t) B-H-N= P (D-10-1) tak of = 0.131

262 = 3000 TD (0 - VO'- (0.591 D)

= get D = - Dianter J= 0.720 = - digand.

FWH = 0.36 B.H.N & K = P = F = K + D' From p-0 gt (8.H.N) @ for (V.H.t) V.H.N = 1.854 - = (263 = 1.854 - 12 == 9d al= -

# (2) Hardness test made near an old indentation.

المراز ا

عبوب (فتبار برنك (B.H.t)	میزات : فهتبار تسیکرز (V·H·t)
- لديمتم للعنيات شية إصلان.	١- يستنرم معنيات برديدة بعلادة
المني تاب تاب العلادة مرتبينة لمسلا	۶- يستن للعنيات تلية بصلادة ورتبية بسيل
- لديستن للعنيات بلعلة عم بسط.	
- لا عيم المحصول عا متية وتبقة	
المرتبى برنال مع تغير لكل	نیکرز مع تغیر و کلے.
خيرے	A Fac to alkine

\* state the limitation of (B. H.t)?

\* discuss the advantage of vickers test and comparison with Brinell test-?

\* What are the relative
advantage of vickers hordness
test Compared to Brinchers
hardness test?



- MaTerial

#### ads: - apply load: suddenly or with shock تطبيع المحل فأة أربيعت عهرسة .

elastic struin energy: - The energy absorbed in abody, when The strain is in elastic limit state.

- هن إلما قدّ عنصة بواسلة العينية عدما كور برينعال عدّ حد برم نرّ ·

\* for Gradually applied load 1-

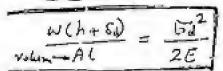
Strain energy = p o.L = Area under Garre
upt olpl

Il ( strain energy/unit Yolune) = PS/A1.

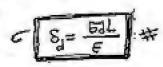
TI = 50 Hodulus of resilience. From ale

I Tensile impact stress

له مرتقوط ممل عبدلر (مع) مع سائرة (١٨) ع متعنيب مدث مر إ مقله ال # (External work = internal work.



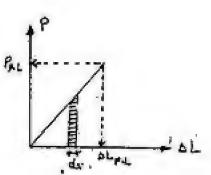
where:-Wi- impact Load. h - Falling hight. E: - Hodalw of clasticis

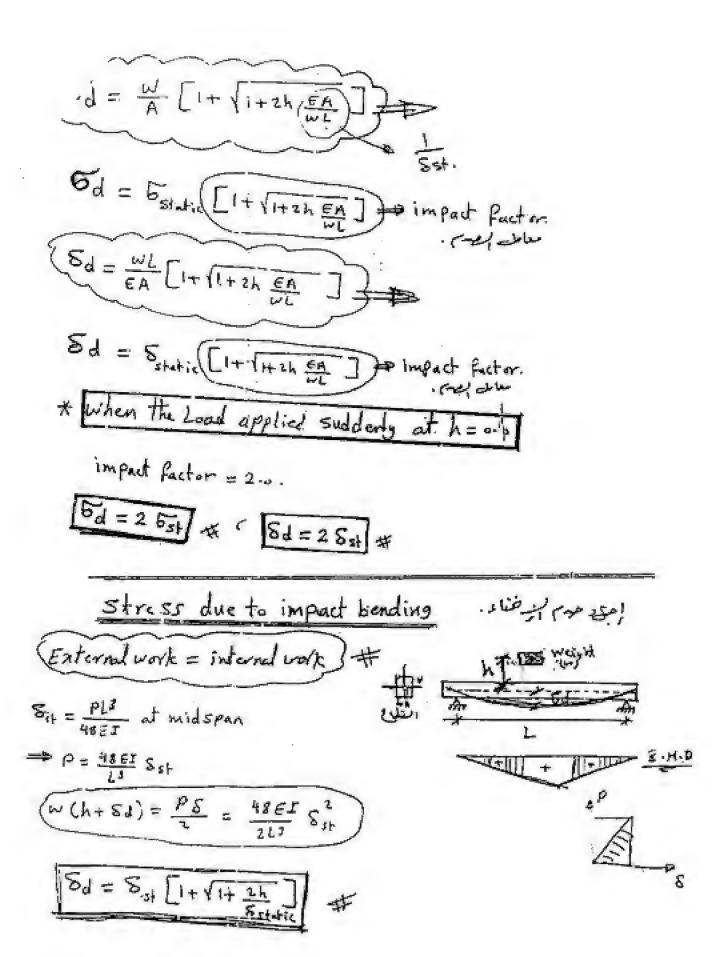


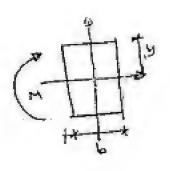
A :- Cruss section Axa L:- length of bar.

by :- dynamic stars ducto imput entension.

L

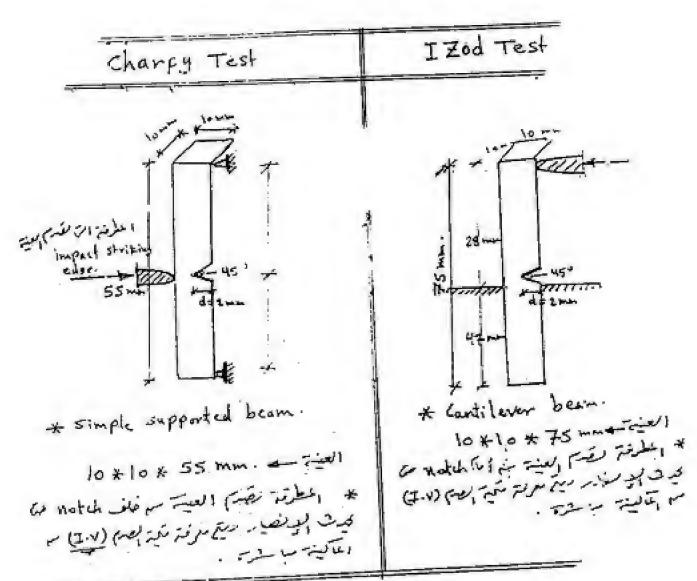






Strain energy :-

$$\frac{I}{Ay^2} = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{for } \text{ or } \text{ or$$

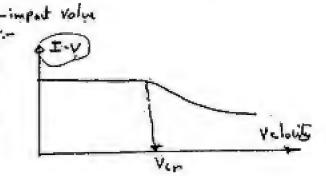


الله سلم المراد المعامل المراد المعامل المناسخة على المراد المعاملة المراد الم

2) why charpy specimens are stricked behind the notich with IZed specimen an stricked in front of notich?

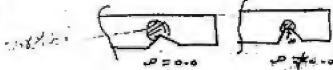
The ideal of mystics of a red is it i

المعدم من المعدد من المعدد من المعدد المعدد



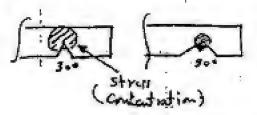
### [2] notch Geometry an(I.V): -

(1) Root rading



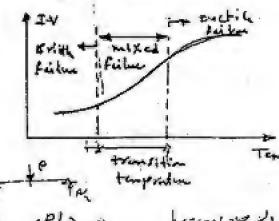
سما مت بنية ( poot radius ) يزود تريز الومودات اما المنالمه لاندن تقله متية ( IV ) رشد رسط نيز الاندنة مدرث المسر.

e) میں بادیہ noteh میں موسہ وہ سما نملت نوادیہ noteh یزیاد کرینز (بوہوران دبات میں بید بورنیار حدیث میں سر(v).



### 3 effect of tempratue 1-

پی لمعرف انه نربادی دریته برات سرواد (I.V) می انه بربات وزمیته ایوات سرواد , ملویه المیسم میست شواد اسلات انهداری میسی دیردد (I.V) .



4) stress concentration futor.

Kt = 1+ = \(\frac{1}{2}\) = \(\frac{1}{2}\) \\

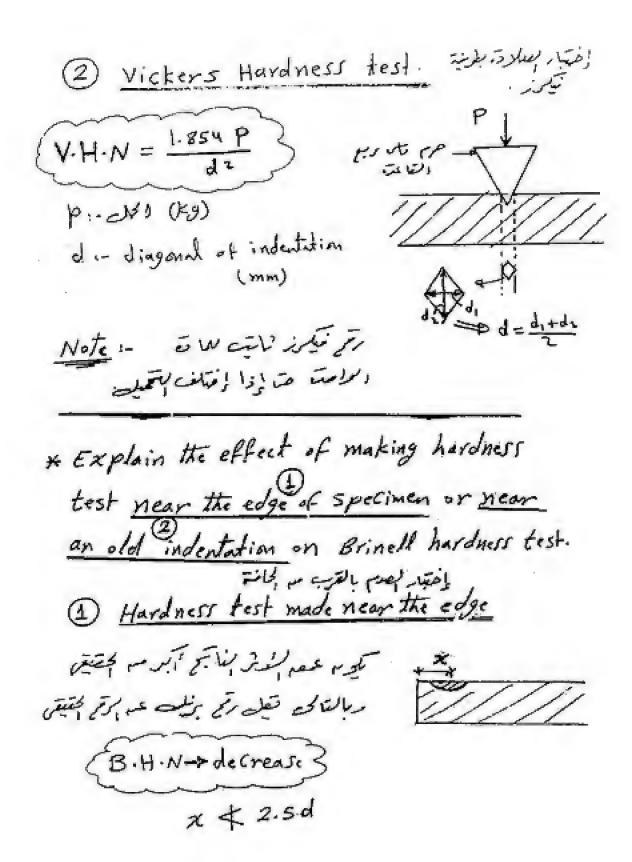
\[
\text{M} = \frac{1}{2}\]

\[
\text{M} = \text{M} = \frac{1}{2}\]

\[
\text{M} = \

 $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta N} = \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{9}{3} = \frac{(3.701)(38.7)}{3601}$   $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta N} = \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(9.701)(38.7)}{3601}$   $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta N} = \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(PL)}{3}$   $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta N} = \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(PL)}{3}$   $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta N} = \frac{(PL)}{3} + \frac{(PL)}{3}$   $\frac{E_{N}}{\delta$ 

. .. us sho Hardness of metals \* عن تقامة سفح باق لحدث ترقيع دا لرب. \* Indentation Hardness test. . Fisher is she 1) Brinell Hardners test. , متبار ليعلادة المراتبة B.H.N = P - sted ball P:- 241 (159) D: - . TT ..... (mm) (mm) تعلى العادمة · - اله لد عاد سية العل بلولة قطر بكرة . ﴿ لا عاد الله على المرة العلى المولة قطر بكرة . \* ultimate tensile strength. (Fult = 0.36 \* B.H.N Fg/mm)



.13,

- Material ..

= Polymens= Mid term 2006"

# \* polymers \* . Polymers

\* Example (plastic & Yubber)

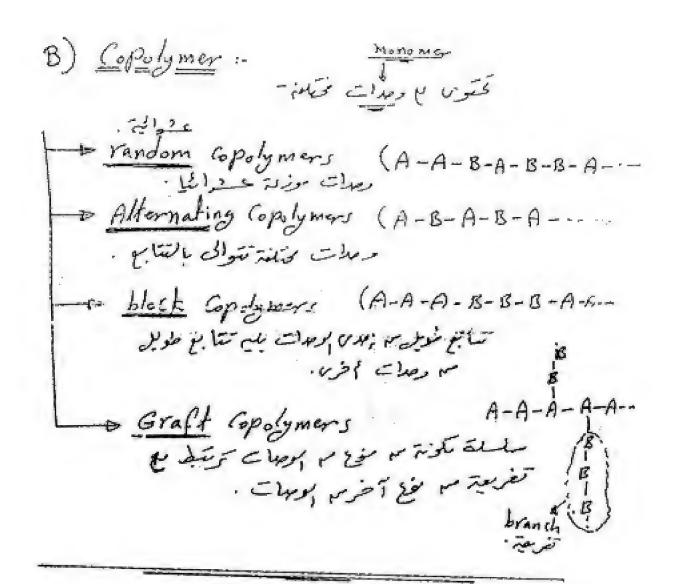
\*\* Example (plastic & Yubber)

الله به من العلية الى مقرنيك لجيع الجزيات العمنرة لتكوس مزئ كبير مه لبوليرات .

\* classification of polymers : - is were cine

(1) according to chemical type of monomen.

A) Homopolymer 1
wonomer with A+ A-A-A---



(2) according to molecular Configuration

1

	Y		
البغع	Thermoplastic	Thermo setting	Elastomers.
structux	linear chair.	cross-linked network	Linear Cross- Linked Chain. Fed ter the del
popular	- Ductile - ed - ensy recycled or restaped . July isus is	- Brittle rice - not registed or reshaped guestives	- 5emi - Ductile  - Mar June :
Shape	Linear chain - Vander-Waals bowl.	Cross-linked.	Cross-linked linear chain
EXAMPLE - SV	polyethylene	epony	Kubber . while

\* Mechanial behaviour of polymeric material.

A) linear-elastic behaviour.

5 1 linear-elastic

For all material

For elastomers at

low stresses.

1 low stresses.

## (B) Vis Cons behavior and Viscoelasticity

1- pring (VisGodstic) 2) of the desired (VisGodstic) 2). LI

2- clastic (spring)

E time

VisGous (liquid)

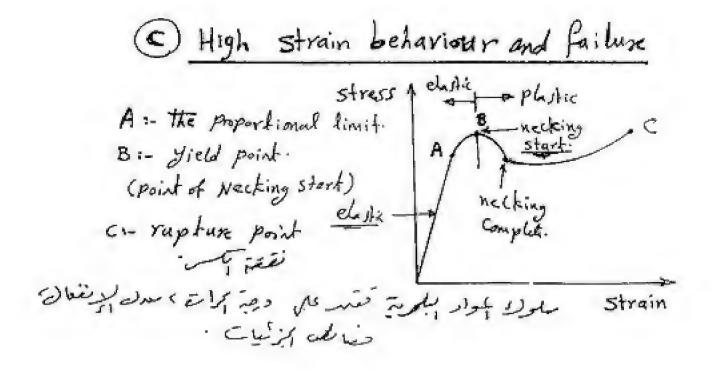
VisGoelastic

VisGoelastic

VisGoelastic

Combination of spring

and dash pot in parallol



## \* Branching . 1

to occurs when atom is removed from the wisi. Linear chain and replaced by another linear chain.

تحدث عشما تستدك و نع م بسانة بخطية الرشية ساسة خطمة إخرى .

\* Branching :- reduce (density - stiffness stringth) of polymers. Clyy (Tyle - Tyle - Till of year)

branching

No branching

This me

Right Tm: - Melting
temperat

Simple Signature

Rubbery

Tom
Temperature

\* Effect of temprature on (E) & (Dersit) for
thermo plastic and single time thereof the plastic and the single the single there are the single thereof the single the

# + Composite materials x

عو خلاط س ماوسيم أر آلي لينتاج مات جريرة فنان ، وأصر

\* Combination of two materials or more to product new material different in properties from the original material.

\* classification of Composite moterial.

\* there are 3 types of Composite material.

1 - fibrons composites (consist of fibers in matrix)

2 - parti Culate Composites (Consists of particles in matrix)

3- Laminated Composites (Consists of layers of Various materials)

المواد الت كا حفاض مت ريم ، عبع لرتجاهات عند أى نقطة .

الموادات كي ضافى قالمة نا جيم لرتباحات عند إى نفلة نا محبيم الرتباحات عند إى نفلة

\* Fiber Composite may be (isotropic or anisotropic)

\* particulated Composite (If particles are uniformly

distributed then it have isotropic properties

\* Laminer Composite always have anisotropic

properties.

fibrous Composite نقيم بتها ميزي لوكيرم الحل المومود - ا { Fiber } (Composite) & Matrix 3 :very ~ (fiber) & zile-1 (Fiber) sieils on also for -c Prop. & Strength of Materials Course Code: MATE 161 1<sup>21</sup> Year Civil. Eng. Dept. of Eng. Materials First Term 2005/2006



Zagazig University

Raculty Engineering

Final Term Exam. 1/1/2006 Time: 3 hrs.

No. of Pages: 2

No. of Questions: 6

Answer the following questions, Indicate the units and use illustrative sketches wherever it is necessary.

#### Question # 1

a) Give reasons why aluminum is a good conductor while Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is an insulator.

b) The atomic diameter of an iron atom is 2.492 A°; Calculate the lattice constant of BCC iron? If atomic weight of iron is 55.85 gm/mol; calculate the density of BCC iron? [Avog. 128 No. = 6.02 x 10<sup>22</sup> atoms/atomic weight)

(c) If slip-planes of FCC copper is [111] planes, sketch the atomic arrangement in one of these planes and mark the <110> slip directions on it?

d) Show the Burger's vector of an edge and screw dislocation lines

e) The plastic deformation of metallic materials depend mainly on the nature of dislocations present in the material; Discuss in details.

#### Question # 2

a) What is the difference between ordinary stress and true stress, derive the relation between them?

b) Explain the three methods of estimating modulus of elasticity for materials having non-linear, stress-strain behavior.

c) What is the purpose of spherical seating block in compression testing machine? List; the various precautions that should be taken in positioning it?

d) A tensile test specimen of 20 mm diameter was tested under tension up to fracture. Some of the test results were recorded as follows:

Load (kN)	Proportional limit	Maximum	Fracture
***	65	115	100
Elongation (mm)	0.25	35	· GES

The elongation percentage was 22.5 % and the smallest cross section area (at fracture) was

i. Ductility

ii. The tensile strength

iii. The stiffness

iv. True stress and true strain at fracture.

v. Modulus of resilience

vi. Explain the Fracture behavior of the tested material

#### Question #3

a) State the limitations of compression test?

b) What are the properties measured from cold boud test? Explain the four modes of failure ander this test?

c) A three- point bending test was carried on a cast iron beam of circular cross section and 300 mm loaded span. If the of modulus of resilience of the tested material was 0.02 N.ma/mm3, and the following readings were recorded:

Load, kN 1.5 3 4.5	6	7.5	9	10.50	. 11
δ, mm   1   2   3	4.5	5.25	7	9	failure

Draw the load deflection diagram and find:

i. Diameter of the beam

ii Medulus of repture ...

ili. Modulus of elasticity

iv. Elastic bending strength

v. Fracture shape of test specimen

austion # 4

Explain the effect of making hardness test near the edge of specimen or near at old indentation on the Brinell hardness number and state the minimum flistance?

State the limitations of Brinell hardness test.

A torsion test was done on solid metal rod specimen of 15 min diameter. The modules of rigidity was 1.7 × i04 N/mm². The following readings was recorded:

$T_{\star}(N.m) = 0$	40	80	001	120	140	160	175	190	200
0, degree 0	4	8	20	5	100	150	250	500	800
Find*				1	. 5				·

. The length of the rod .

ii. Design stress if the factor of safety equals 2

i. Chimaic shear streng it

iv. Modulus of thoughness

. Modulus of clasticity if poison's ratio (v =0.3)

i. Discu's the fracture shape of test specimen

estion # S

What is the property measured from impact test and why the impact test specimen is notched? Explain the effect of temperature on the impact fracture energy?

Refine tatigue and state the characteristics of fatigue failure?

A structuant element is subjected to repeated loads change from +6 to +2 tons. Find the seasons sectional area of this part using Soder arg and Goodman rules.

The tensile strength = 60 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, Yield strength = 40 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, Fatig to limit - 18 kg/mm<sup>2</sup> Take the factor of safety for static and fatigue loadings equals to 2

31io : \$ 6.

أ) الرح كينية تعيين نسبة امتعماص الأحجار النماء؟

ب) المدراج طريقة صدادة أحجال خابث الأفران العالمية والطوب الرعلي الخابوف ع ذكر خراص كل له

ع) الحرام فالمراح العواد اللاحدة؛ ووطاع كرف يعكن أن غرق بين كل من البوير الحي والمعالم والجهور؟

د) أذر ح كونية تهييز كدية العياء الأراء بة قلشا - أيضا تعبين زمن الشك الابتدائي للجبس ا

و) فَشَرَح كُوْلِيَةُ تَصِيدُنِ الْأَنْقِدَابِ مِنْ فَكُلُ الْتُواْحِ \* يَوْمِي الْعُوجُودَةُ فَي الأَهُ

# Final Term Exam (2006)

### Question Nº(1)

a) Al is Good conductor while Alzoz is an isulator.

\* - الت الوهود المؤسّر مات المرة م المتلومنية ) (راطبة نلزية) معدم مصور ليسترونات المرة في اكسيد الترومنيوم (را المبة اليومنية)

Diameter of an iron atom = 2.492 A°

(1) \* get lattice constant of B.C.C iron.?

If atomic weight = 55.85 gm/mol

(2) \* get the density of B.C.C iron?

If Avogadro's No = 6.02 x 10 atom/atomic weight.

Solution

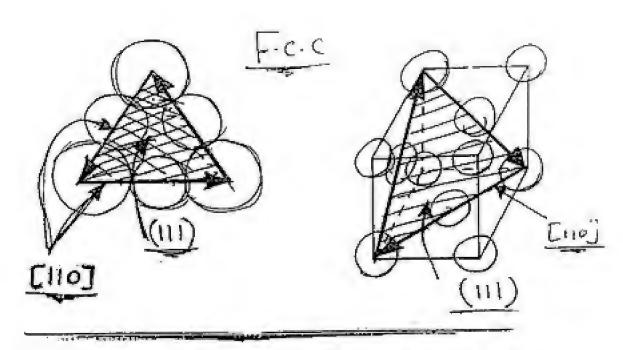
\* Density

$$P_{8.c.c} = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m}{4^3}$$
 $P_{8.c.c} = \frac{2 \times \frac{55.85}{6.02 \times 10^{23}}}{(2.88 \times 10^2)^3} = \frac{7.767 \text{ gm/cm}^3}{V}$ 

C) If slip plane of f.c.c Copper is (111)

plane sketch the atomic arrangement in one of these planes and mark <1107

slip direction on it?



d) the plastic deformation of metallic material depend mainly on the nature of dislocation present in the material, Discuss in details.

Strength wield \*

Strength with strength outling

Strength with strength outling

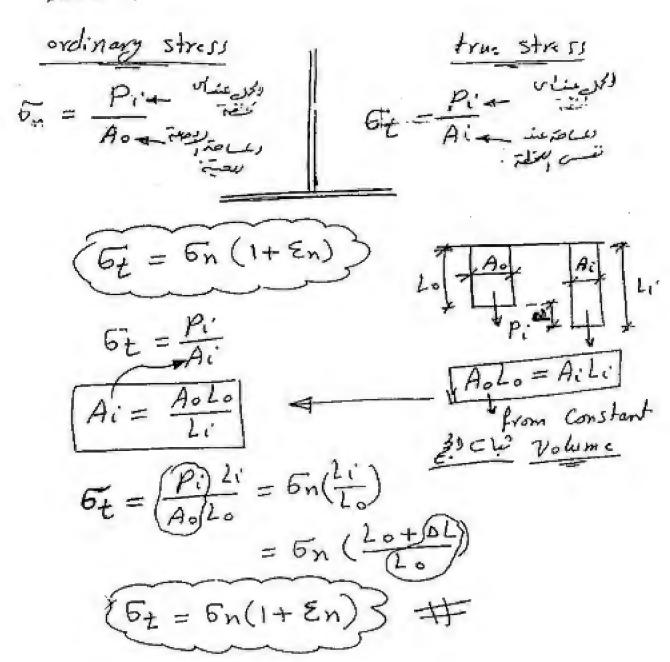
Strength with strength outling

Strength with strength outling

Strength o

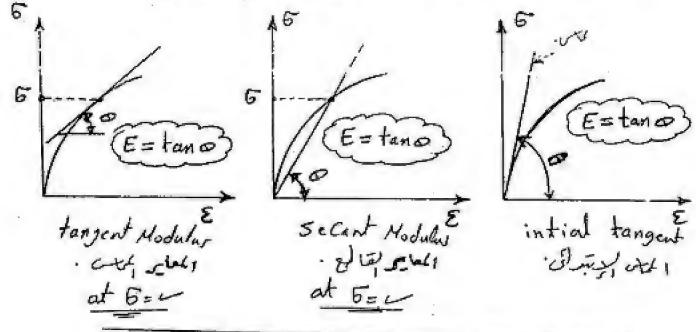
## Question No (2)

a) what is the difference between ordinary stress and true stress, drive the relation between them?

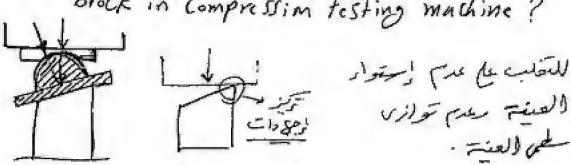


b) Explain the three methodes of estimating modulus of elasticity for material having non-linear (stress-strain) behavior.

The initial (5-E) Strain (E) also in the control of the contro



c) What is the purpose of spherical seating block in Compression testing machine?



#### d=20 mm 6 d) tensile fist

1 .//٢	Proportional limit	Maximum	Fracture
Load (KN)	65	1/5	00
Elongation (MM)	0.25	35	45

iii) the stiff ness
$$E = \frac{5p.L}{\epsilon p.L} = \frac{65/\frac{\pi \times (20)^2}{65/L_0}}{65/\frac{\pi \times (20)^2}{65/L_0}}$$

$$\frac{1}{100} = 0.225 = 0.225 = 200 \text{ mm}$$

$$E = \frac{0.207}{0.25/200} = \frac{0.207^{4}}{1.25 \times 10^{3}} = 165.6 \times 10^{3}$$

$$E_{p.t}$$

iv) True stress and true strain at fracture.

$$\frac{at \ fracture}{\delta t} = \frac{Pf}{Af} - \frac{100}{1.6} = \frac{62.5 \ kN/cm^2}{1.6(cm)}$$

$$\xi t = \ln \frac{A_0}{Af} = \ln \frac{\pi * (2)^2}{1.6(cm)} = \frac{3.14}{1.6} = \frac{\xi t}{1.6(cm)} = \frac{3.14}{1.6} = \frac{1.6}{1.6}$$

V) Modulus of resilience.

Vi) Explain the fracture behavior of tested material.

## Question No (3)

م) state the limitations of Compression test

ا معودة المحرات المحمل المحال المحل المحال المحل المحال المحل المحال المحالة المحال المح

b) What are the properties measured from Cold bend test? Explain the four modes of failure under this test?

Cold bend test to cinf #

4-mode of failure #

1-failure in onter fiber due to tension street supports

2- " " inner " " Compression street

3- " at inclined plane due to shew street

4- failure due to imperfe time.

C) + 3- point bonding - 1 = 800 pm \* Cast iron of Circular Cross section \* Hodules of resiling = 0.02 N.mm/13m = 0.02 N/mi 4.5 9 10.5 4.5 5.25 7 (poportional) p.1 11 -> 2 => X= 9.43 i) Diameter of the beam Modulus of xsiliena = 1 Ppl Sp.L 40.02 = = + (4.5 \*103) + 3 = A = 421.62 mm2 = T d2 == (d = 23.2 mm) # ii) Modulus of rupture it's mean maximum bending strength

iv) Elastic bending strength.

$$\frac{E}{6e-L} = \frac{Hp.L}{I} = \frac{Pp.L + L}{4} + y$$

$$\frac{F_{e-L}}{F_{e-L}} = \frac{4.5 \times 800 \times 11.6}{4 \times 120.7} = 0.734 \text{ kN/mm}^{2}$$

Cast iron - Brittle material.

in 2 so will are

side bip very side of test specimen.

in 2 so will are

in 2 so with material.

in 2 so with material.

in 2 so with side of test specimen.

loads P=1x2 = 2 tim? assu t=40 cm w= 3 tini load Dist. (w1) H= 2 H c & in-way in chi (S.) V= = 1.67 C ? d= 0,7 B = 0.3 vé wh = 0.7 × 3 = 7.1 t1~2 y. b w = 0.3 × 3 = 0.9 t1~1

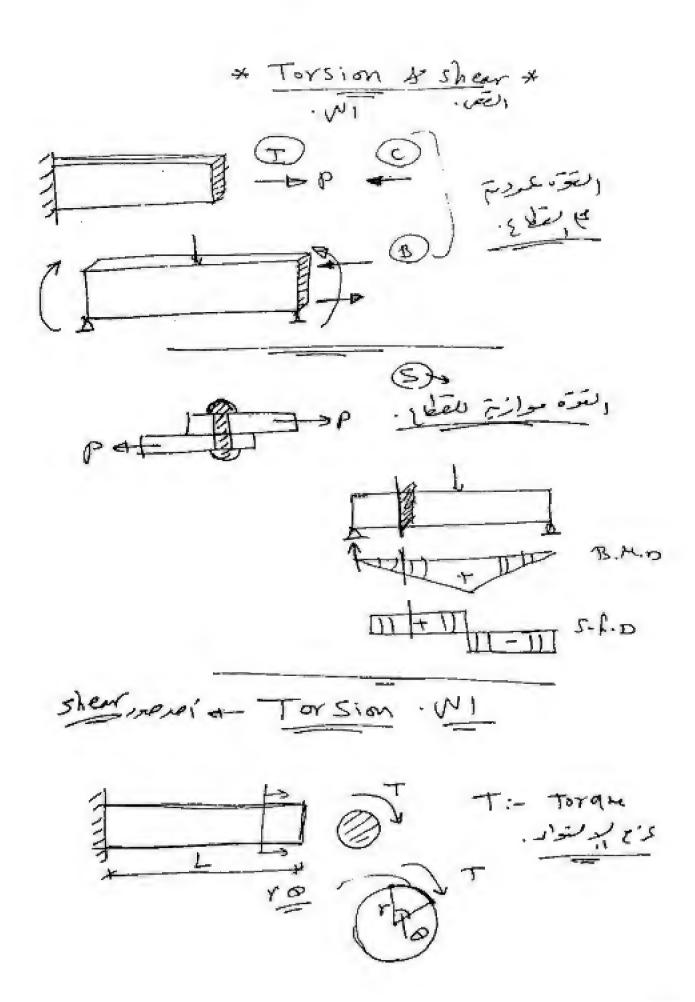


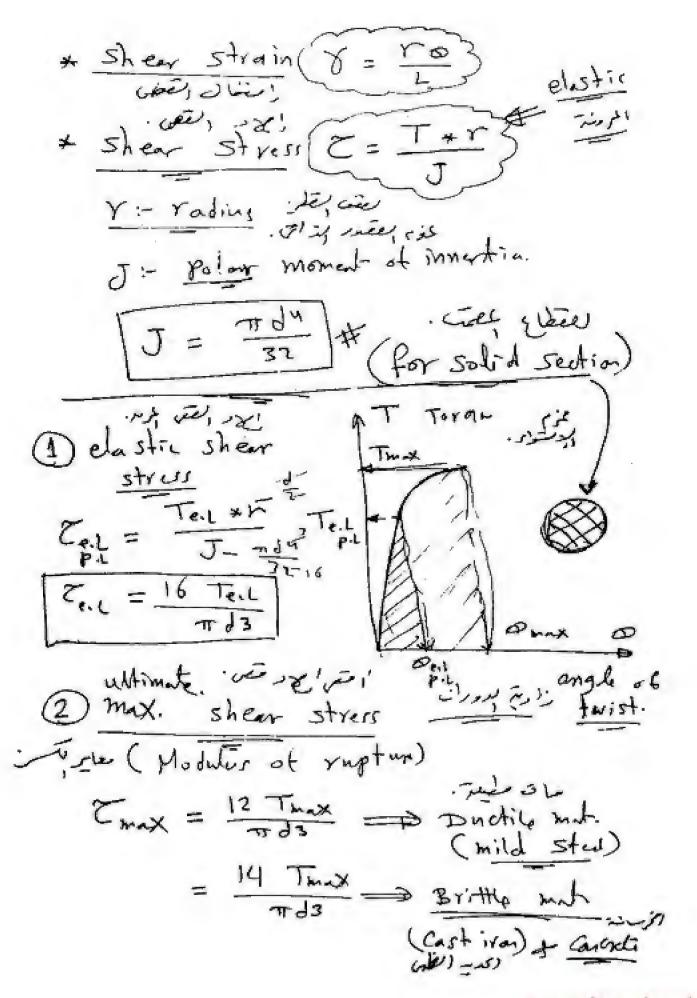
- Haterial =

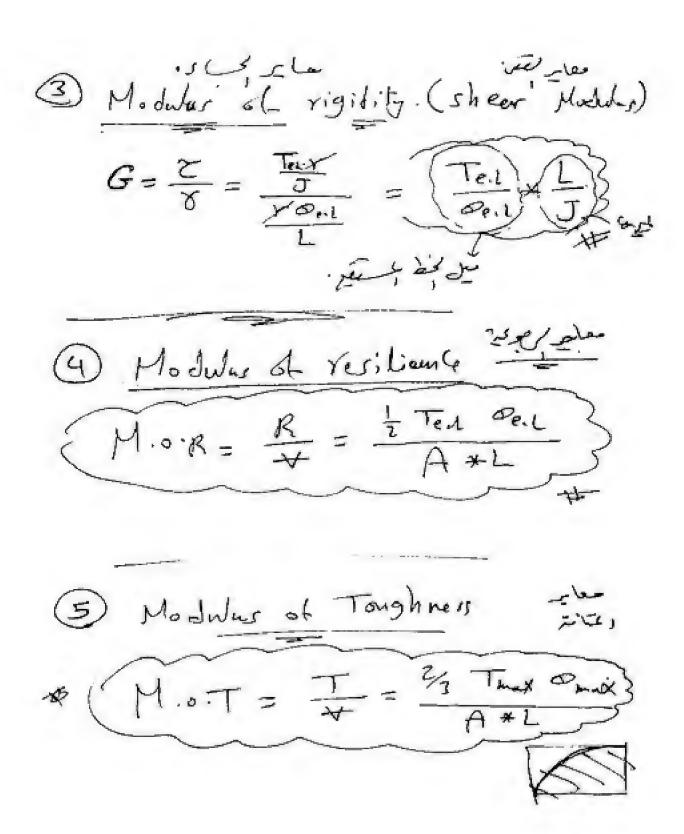
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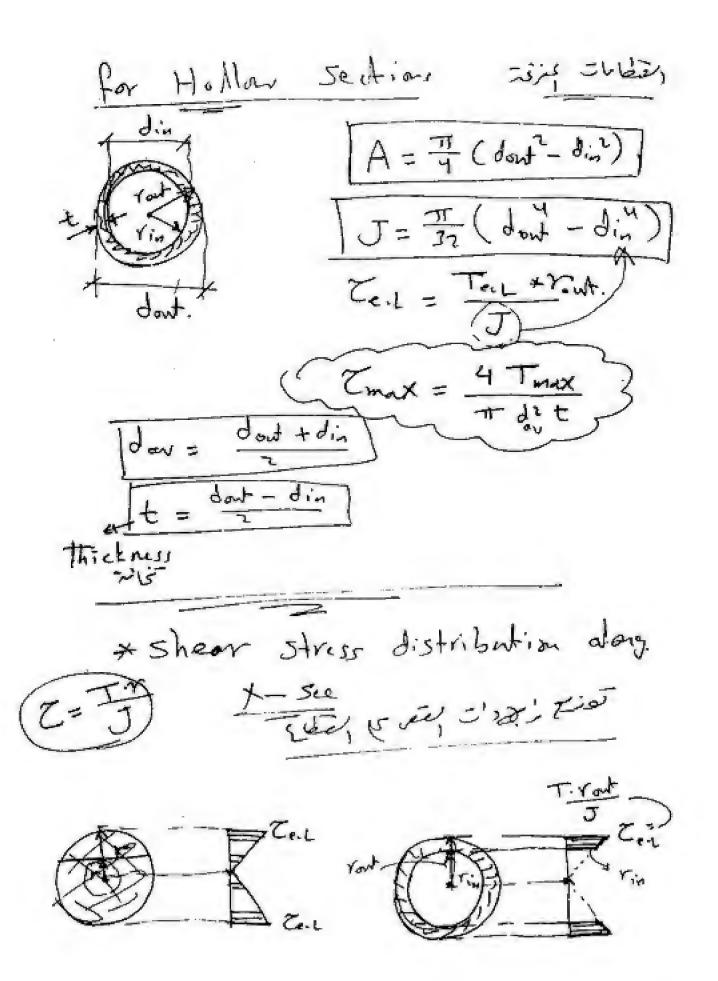
see

Torsion =





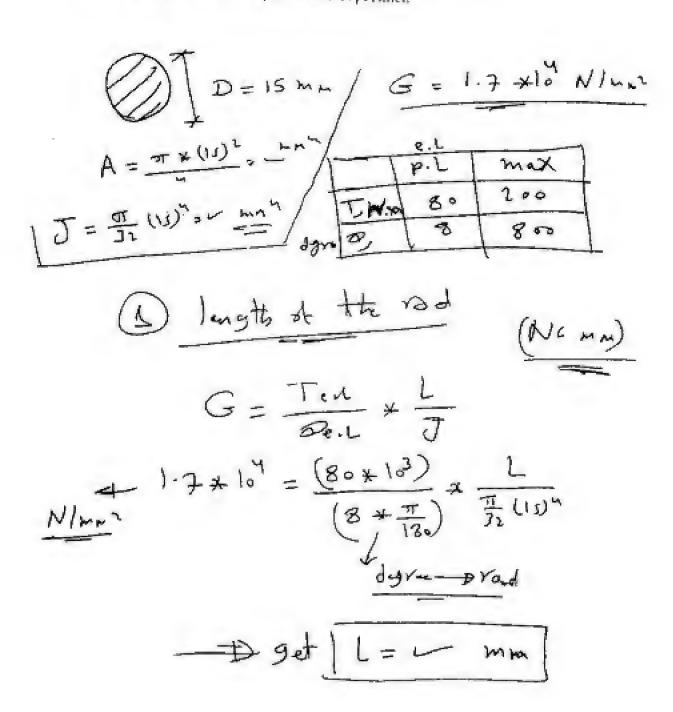




failure (fracture) shapes Due to sheer sturi Poisson , ratio

A torsion test was done on solid metal rod specimen of 15 mm diameter. The modules of rigidity was 1 x 169 N/mm2. The following reading 40 80 500 120 140 160 175 190 200 4 8 20 5 100 150 250 500 800 was recorded: T, (N.m) 0, degree Find i) The length of the rad ii) Design stress if the factor of safety = 2 iii) Ultimate shear strength (v) Modulus of toughness

. v) Discuss the fracture shape of the test specimen



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مسائل مرامعت مسائل مرامعت على

b) A tension test was carried out on a mild steel specimen of 20 mm diameter,

The following data were recorded.

	Proportional limit	Maximum load	Failure load
Load, ton	6.28	10.99.	9.42
Δl, mm	0.20	30.00	40.00

The elongation percentage was 20%. Find the following:

- 1- Ultimate tensile strength
- 2. The modulus of resilience
- 3. The modulus of elasticity 4. The fracture shape of test specimen

$$\frac{2\circ}{1\circ\circ} = \frac{4\circ}{1\circ} \Longrightarrow 2\circ\circ mm$$

$$M.o.R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{6.28}{314.16} \times \frac{0.2}{200}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6.28}{314.16} \times \frac{0.2}{200}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \times 0.0199 \times 0.001$$

·: M.o.R = 9.99 \* 106 t/mm

## (4) Fracture Shape of test Specimen.

The congation = 20% > 15%.

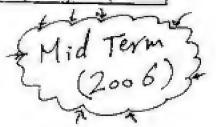
Th

 d) A tension test was carried out on a long mild steel specimen of 14 mm diameter. The following data were recorded.

Load, k! I 14	28 45.5	43.3	51 1	60	64	68	70	E #	60
Δl, mm   0.04					13	20	26	30	32

#### Calculate:

- i- The design stress if the factor of safety equals 2
- ii- The modulus of resilience
- iii- Stiffness
- iv- Ultimate tensile strength
- v- Ductility
- vi- True stress and true strain at initial necking
- vii- Explain the fracture behavior of test specimen



Given Long mild stred Lo=10d   

$$d = 14 \text{ mm} \implies L_0 = 140 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_0 = \frac{\pi * (14)^2}{4} \implies A_0 = 153.94 \text{ mm}^2$$

مم الحدول كذ أنه يومد مرحلة حضوع.

	P.L	yield	max	failure.
P, KN	45.5	45.5	70	60
DL, mm	0.13	0.15	26	32

i) 
$$6D = \frac{6y}{f \cdot 0.5} = \frac{p_{y}/A_{0}}{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{2} = \frac{45.5/153.94}{2} = 0.1478 \text{ kN/L}^{2}$$

ii) Modulus of resilience esperiment

 $M.o.R = \frac{1}{2} \frac{6p.l}{6p.l} \frac{Ep.l}{A_o} \times \frac{6lp.l}{lo}$ 

M.O.R = = = + 45.5 + 0.13 = 1.37 \* 104

KN/mm

iii) Stiffness Fred 1

. (val x feit) Modulus of elasticity. Low .

. (45.5/153.94

E = 6p.L = 45.5/153.94

E = 318.3 KN/mm #

iv) ultimate tensile strength. .2 sp; vel

5max = Pmax = 70 = 0.455 kN/mm

.. 5 max = 0.455 KN/mm 3x

V) Ductility 
$$\approx 22 \pm 1$$

of a long ation =  $\frac{B L max}{Lo} \times 100 \text{ e/o}$ 

=  $\frac{32}{140} \times 100 = 22.8 \text{ e/o}$ 

Wi) True Stress and True strain at intial necking.  $\Rightarrow$  intial necking (max Load)

Grax = 0.455 kN/mm

 $E(p_{max}) = \frac{26}{140} = 0.1857$ 
 $\therefore (6t = 6n(1+En))$ 
 $6t = 0.455(1+0.1857) = 0.54 kN/m^2$ 
 $\therefore Et = ln(1+En)$ 
 $Et = ln(1+En)$ 
 $Et = ln(1+En)$ 
 $Et = ln(1+O.1857) = 0.17$ 

Vii) Fracture behavior.  $\therefore 1 \times 2$ 
 $\therefore 2.8 \times 1.8 \times 1.8$ 

Cup of Conc failure Due to shear stress

b) A tension test was carried out on a long standard test specimen of steel of 16 mm diameter. The loads and corresponding extensions were as follows:

			(Post)	(P4)				(P max	<u>)                                    </u>	TE
Load, KN	()	24	48	45	52	60	70	72	68	60
Extension, mm	0	0.06	0.12	1	3	8	18	26	30	32

Draw the load-extension diagram and find the following:

- i) Tensile strength
- ii) Elastic stiffness

- iv) Design stress if the factor of safety = 1.5 v) True stress and true strain at initial necking
- vi) Discuss the fracture behavior of the specimen

1	Jan. O.	2000
(	Finar	_
1	~~	
	برياسين سن	The state of the s

i) Tensile strength

(ii) Elastic stiffness
$$E = \frac{5p \cdot l}{5p \cdot l} = \frac{pp \cdot l / A_0}{ol p \cdot l / l_0} = \frac{48 / 701.62}{o.12 / 160}$$

$$E = 317.429 | kN / mm^2 | k$$

(iv) 
$$6D = \frac{6g}{f \cdot o \cdot s} = \frac{\frac{p_g}{I \cdot S}}{\frac{4S/201.61}{1.5}}$$
  
=  $\frac{\frac{4S/201.61}{1.5}}{\frac{1.5}{I.5}}$ 



Faculty of engineering Civil engineering

1st year

# Material

البوليمرات Polymers\_\_

\* Polymers \* Clase, \* عبائ عم جزئيات كبيرة تمكوم مم رحلات معنية من " monomers " ترتبط مع بعضام وا ب monomers wint A A Gralent bond \* classification of polymers: - - indeed coine (1) according to them: Cal type of monomer. يتعاً للطبية للميالية للونور. Copolymer Homopolymen Monday an earling whome سم عنسي بنوع . يا A-A-A-A-(2) according to MoleCular Configuration } تسأة لطبعثم بجزئيات ( " ! M ) # ( ) #

النوع.	Thermoplastic	thermosets.
structure	linear chain	Cross-linked network
propertier	- Ductile -the	- Brittle rice
رف نوخ	- easy recycled	- not recycled
Shape	linear chain	Cross- Linked
Example - 212	polyprobline	eporty Jou;

\* Stress - Strain curve of thermoplastic material in tension :-

A. proportional limit.

B:- yield point

(point of necking start)

A platic

and in the platic

of the point

of t

\* Deformation \* in metals · @ 4 0 13 E · D · G  $G = \frac{E}{2(1+2)}$ E: Modwas of elasticity 2:- poissons ratio G: - Modulus of rigidity. A Mention the difference between :i) plane stress and plane strain assump. ii) The Volumetric strain, DV/V, in elastic and plastic deformations.

4	1
1	3
4	1
-	-

plane stress	plane strain
- for thin Section	- for thick sect.
- EZ = Max	- 2x = max
- 522= Cx2= Cy2	- Ezz = 7 xz=5/2

- plastic stage virth 200  
Dt = 
$$Ext + Ez + Ey = 00$$
  
 $V = 0.5$  Constant for all metals.

# \* Composite materials \*

Solis i citis oup is a given of it of it is and more to produce

\* Combination of two materials or more to produce

new material different in properties from the

original material.

\* classification of Composite moterial.

\* there are 3 types of Composite material.

1 - fibrons Composites. (Consist of fibers in matrix)

2 - parti Culate Composites (Consists of particles in matrix)

3- Laminated Composites (Consists of layers of Various materials)

المواد الت كي حضا مض سما ربي ، جميع الريج عات عد

الموادات كا حصائف تحافة ، جيم الإتجاحات عند أى نقلم

\* fiber Composite may be (isotropic or anisotropic)

\* particulated Composite (if particles are uniformly

distributed then it have isotropic properties

\* Laminer Composite always have anisotropic

properties.

Fiber :- system (sylver) six six of some (composite) (

Composite matrix



Faculty of engineering Civil engineering

1st year

Material

Fatigue

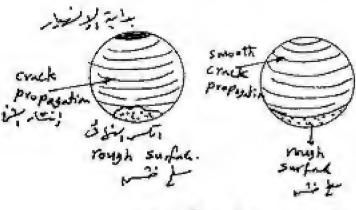
#### Fatigue -Juli

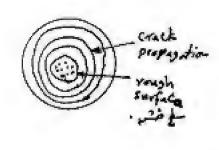
الكلاك ، هم الإرخار بمناج، بالكر المستفاه تا بعدنة وأجزاد بمائيات المستفحة المعناد بمناج، بالكراة (وماله ما bal sapert) المنا واستفيل البد المعربة (وماله ما cycles) .

\* Mechanism of fatigue :-

معلق عالمة إماس بالكلاك لجيع المعادم شارعانة كر المعادم بعضة أن 8 rittle fructure

ا- يوت سريام المستردخ إستعربة بكتكونة .
 ١- يوت حامة عدم إنزاء لبزد بعبتهم بعدم حيث إليد مادراً الله المحدث حامة عدم إنزاء لبزد بعبتهم بعدم المعنة .
 المحلف الموجودات إلوا معة عليم نبيدت آماس اعنا من للعينة .





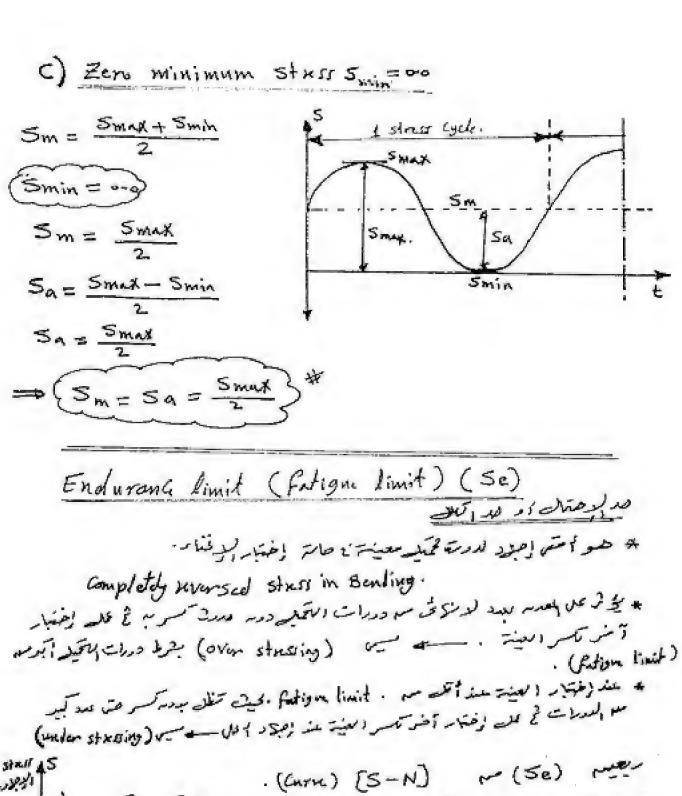
\* Fracture Shape \* Time 1 / 2/ 2/ \*

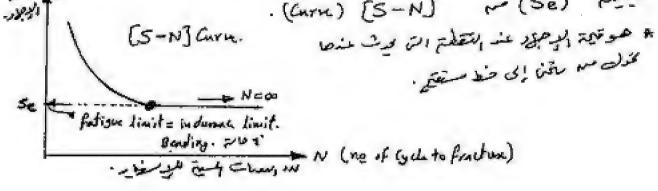
\* الدحظ فرور سطعتيم رئيستيم ١-

ا عنطبت المفاق المستدم بعلى ناع عامدك من دمود مشن ينتشسر تدريمياً. تبكرار ومرات المحكيد.

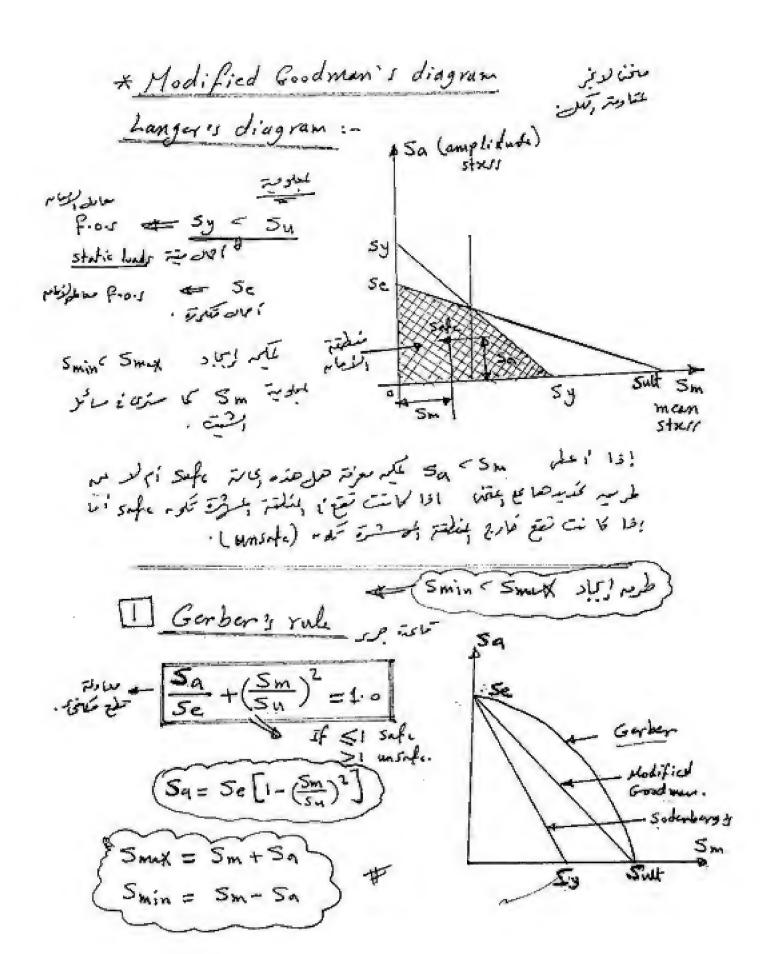
المنطقة الله نتي :- كوم ذات سلح طش ما بدك عن الإسفيار عناجرة المنطقة الله المنطقة الم

\* Fatigue Loads :- repeated loads. يتع بقا يربا عال تشررة بعين بنطر عمر بني الإجلادات a) Completely Reversed stass (yde: - Fight = 85/ 5) stress Eyele Sa:-amplitude stress Smax 1- max stress Sm= 0.0 Smin = min stress 5m :- mean stuss الدجود بترسد (بناست). 5m = Smax + Smin = Zero DS = Range of stress. = DS = Smex - Smin = 2 Sa Strass range vatio = Smin = = == == > # Smax = - Smin Sm # 0.0 STRST b) non zero mean stress & stress cycle. Smax = Sm + Sn Smin = Sm - Sa Sm = Smax + Smin =+Ve Sa = 5max - Smin





Se (Tension) = 0.85 Sc (Bonding)
Se (Torsion) = 0.58 Se (Bonding) fatigue ocax due varient of struson:-I due to Tansiani- $5 - \begin{cases} 5 \text{max} \\ 5 \text{min} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 5 \text{max} \\ 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \frac{P \text{max}}{A} \\ \frac{P \text{min}}{A} \end{cases}$ [2] due to bending: - circin  $\frac{2}{5-2} \frac{\text{duc to benuiny : - . Con in }}{5 \text{max}} = \frac{My}{I} = \frac{M \text{min #y}}{I}$   $\frac{5-2}{5 \text{min}} = \frac{My}{5 \text{min}} = \frac{M \text{min #y}}{I}$ for simply supported = 5 (5= pt xy) for Contilum been so (5= PAL X) 3 due to Torsion 1 - . M. Cis and 5- Smy = Trim J Smax = Tmix.r



[2] Goodman's rule purpos

$$\frac{Sa}{Se} + \frac{Sm}{Sult} = 1.0$$

$$\frac{Sa}{Se} = Se \left[1 - \frac{Sm}{Sult}\right]$$

$$\frac{Smx}{Smin} = Sm + Sa$$

$$\frac{Smin}{Smin} = Sm - Sa$$

[3] Soden berg's rule wire wit

$$\frac{S\alpha}{Sc} + \frac{Sm}{Sy} = 1.0.$$

$$\frac{S\alpha}{Sc} + \frac{Sm}{Sy} = \frac{1.0.}{Sy}$$

$$\frac{S\alpha}{Sc} = \frac{Sc}{1 - \frac{Sm}{Sy}}$$

 $S_{Max} = S_{m} + S_{n}$  $S_{min} = S_{m} - S_{n}$ 

(f.o.s) or just (Sult (Sy < Se) mble or

#### Sheet No (8)

No(1) Given

ment of

A	ß	• (
( / / mm ) 5 mmx - +12	+8	+4
( ty/mi) Smin 8	老叶。	- L

$$Sult = \frac{40}{2} = 20 \frac{10}{100} \ln^{2}$$

$$Sy = \frac{24}{2} = 12 \frac{10}{100} \ln^{2}$$

$$Sc = \frac{20}{3} = 6.67 \frac{10}{100} \ln^{2}$$

for point (A)

6205e Sult 50

point (A) is out of range = unsafe.

#### Nº(2)

Red Smax & Swin using Goodman Gerber sodubus.

### [] Garber 25 Yuh

$$Sa = Se \left[1 - \left(\frac{Sm}{Snlt}\right)^2\right]$$
  
=  $210 \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{1260}{4200}\right)^2\right] = 1911 | 5 / 6 m^2$ 

#### (2) Good wan's

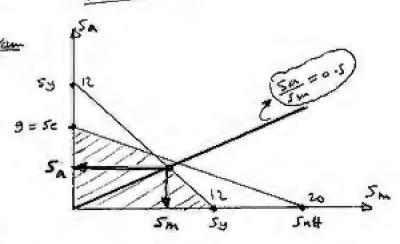
#### (3) Soder bug's

$$5m = \frac{5mx + 5mn}{2} = \frac{3 \times 10 + 1 \times 10^{3}}{2} = \frac{2 \times 10^{3}}{8}$$

# Goodman diggram

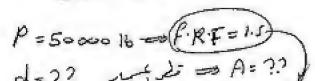
$$5ult = \frac{40}{2} = 20$$

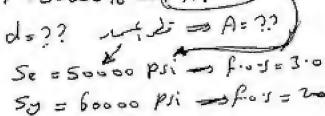
$$5y = \frac{24}{2} = 12$$



$$\frac{1 \times 1.^{3}}{A \times 9} + \frac{2 \times 10^{3}}{A \times 12} = 1.0 \implies A = \frac{1 \times 10^{3}}{9} + \frac{2 \times 10^{3}}{12}$$

N=(4)



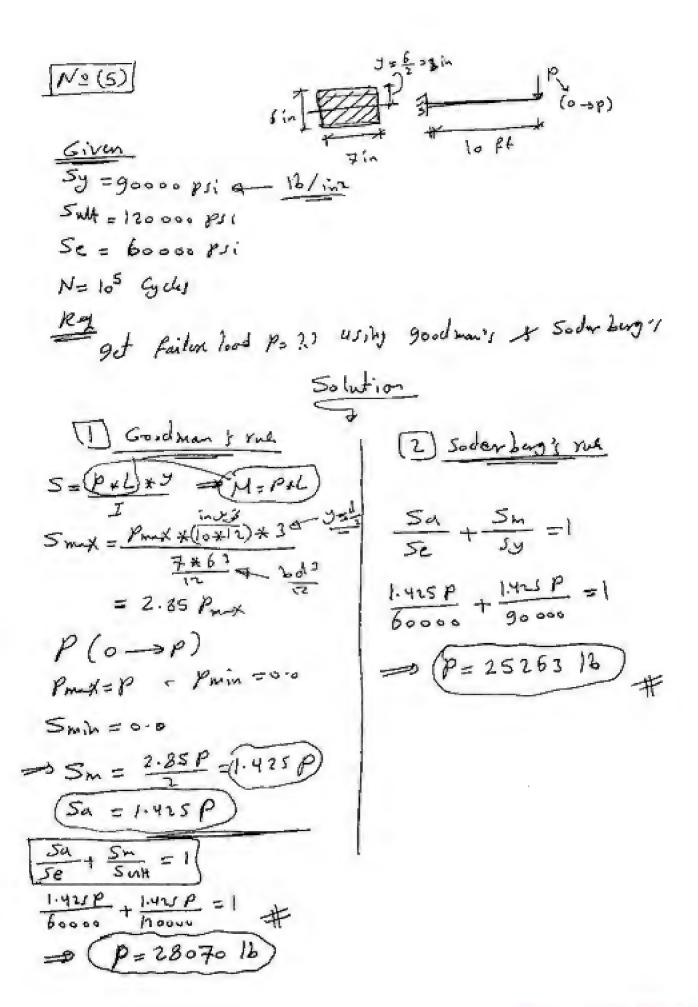


Street concentration fortor = ? - xey :- D = ??

Diameter due to fatign stuss

A = 4.5 in = 7 02 = (D= 2.4 in)

(2) diameter due to yield stass (static stass)





# 

Bond between atoms

atoms

like the characteristic atoms

characteristic atoms

# Chapter (1)

## assification of Solid engineering materials

كتونيات عواد المصرمية.

\* تنعت عواد الصناسة إلى هن مجبوعات ١-

# 1- Metals and metalic alloys

الفارات وبسبا تكؤيفارية

#### A) Ferrous metals - weeds

Fe (Iron الحديد الحديد (Fe) + Co/o \(\in 20/o\)

Steel حد الحديد الميد الميد (Fe) + Co/o \(\in 20/o\)

(ast iron الحديد المليد المؤلف (Fe) + Co/o \(\in 20/o\)

(sted) عديد ميد ميد ميد ميد المديد ميد ميد ميد (Sted).

# B) Non-ferrous metals inquisites

# \* properties of metals 1- . This calis

## أمخزفوات Gramics -!

مثل بطوب Alas الزجاج للماو م المعادر المعذري بطوب المعادر المحادم المعادر المعادر المحدد المعادر المحدد المعادر المحدد المعادر المعاد

\* properties of crimics . - . - ingulie

· Low Conductivity for electricity & heat . I will sign wind some

### 3- Semi-Conductor Chapton?

نور السيليك (Si) ، الجيرانيوم (Gi) - (tin) العقدير: تستندم : تعييم المومزاد الكهرسنة .

تعتب بسقمیل آمازف می خوات با تر (energy gap)

(Łin) الفقدير كه منوات لجانة صغيرة ريانك ميتبين على الفؤات مهو موجك جور معواج مامكر باد .

(si - si) لهم منیوات طاقة کبیرته دلذلا متیمانوا شن: شیاه پیمیلات موجو للات رکهرنباد .

4- Polymers . Delaler

مثل الحنصب (wood) > بلطاط (wood) > ببلاستين (nishit) مثل الخنصب (wood) > ببلاستين المام مثل المنتج عمل المرسم من المرسم المرسم

\* properties of polymers :-

ا- صنعیقة لیتومید نیوازهٔ مهرباء
 که متعاومة حیفرت .

٢- موا و خنينة مفات تقاومة عالية حندية كاز.

5 - Composite = -

سواد ملونات تتحدی بینه بین انتقال خواص جدید: الدیسان انکریونی: معاط Carbon fiber جرای انتها بین و الاست بین Con الاست بین مین و الاست بین الم

\* properties == :- its

1- High 3---- & ductity

دات معامة ومطوبة جيرة.

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# chapter (2)

Bonding between atoms. = - Dullar Enlar

0

(5,3) atom

88

motecule (vis)

ا بخزئیات /کاز (ستغراما مه ملامات وزمی نوجود لیوکلادنات , ممة ' المستوبات بلاعثر بالزمات مامغیرموجوت المجزئیات .

إسواع مرواسط ،

( primary bonds. relief ( )

روابط نانونة . Abond وy Second و Second ( ) المانية والميانية

\* Types of primary bonds :-

النواع بردابط برينية.

1) Metalic bond :- - Fire de les

\* exist in metals & metalic alloys. = in set unition is sept alloys. The service of the contract of the contra

\* تفعد الالات البرتلاونات بومبونة : المدار الذرم.

\* مَثَلُو م سما يَ الكَفِرُ ونْنِهُ حَتَى إِكُرْ ( للما ا

\* معدف التر ذب مين ليوتكنزونات إس البة دا بروتسينات الدجية متتكن إكرا مطر العكزية (<del>+</del>)--(<del>+</del>)--(<del>+</del>)

(<del>+</del>)---(<del>+</del>)

⊕---⊕-<u>-</u>--

scanner by : mahmoud ashral titanic\_ship1912/a yahoo.com x properties of metalic bond :-

1- good Conductor for heat and electericity represented of free electricity of the presente of free electricity of the presente of free electricity of

2 - high malleability and ductility

تاك بمعطولية راعلومت

3- Low melting point and poiling temporature in the paint of the series of the solid materials only.

روابط "ايونت -: Ionic bond كالتونت -: Tonic bond كالتونت -: المار لهدون المون اليونت عن الكوم ع وكلتونات الكالم المون المولك المون المولك المون المولك الموني المونك المو

EX.

Va → Natte

استا ول (Newtral) معا ول المعام + ch = Nach (Newtral) معا ول

Al 203 ( "The Merica) 203

 \* Droperties of ionic bond 
- bad Conductor for heat and electricity sign, of Missiscoper

2- not malleable and not dustile

3- high melting and poiling territories rules such sign is in it.

4- high hardness

3) Covelant bond = 20 bylor

The second of the second of

3) Covelant bond: - and being relief and with the way of the way o

رد ع إلكترس . و المعتاد المعت

N=N-+N2

كار عثعر ب داد ۲۷ (كارس)

EX isulating materials are diamond c sic c sion

Covelent bond Sonic bond Sond Sond Sond.

Tonic bond Sond Sond Sond.

Scanner by: material astera titanic ship1912@value con

\* properties of content cond :-

1 - bad Conductor for rest and electricity. show it is come 2- not mallcall in 5 dutile. - The plant all

3- high melting we failing temperature. Their wind to reign out of the 4- have low hardness except dramond = silicon Carlide.

لا صلاقة متخفض ما بدا , عاسى عكربسي لسيلتوم.

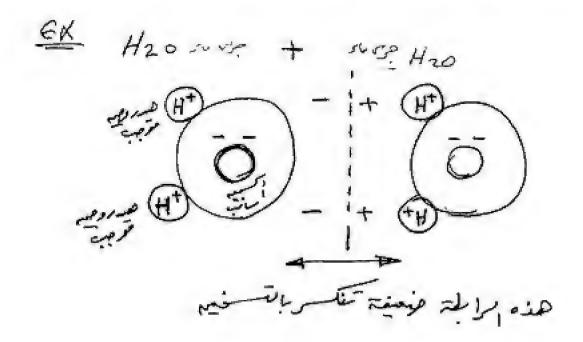
\* Types of Secondry bonds ...

الفاع الروابط للانوسة.

1) Yanderwalls bond :-

- Weak electrical attraction between neighboring atoms or Molecula.

- تباذب کوی فنعیف سیم امندات ا و بجزالیات , عتبارت .



6 -

so iron at terie and at teleout

1) N t= 750 100 - 5.6.6

No it it on s = 2 \_\_\_\_ volume of au

volume of GM

= 2 x 55.65 (4 x 1.24 x 10) = 7.9 8 m/am

Ne A Nams = 4

D = 4x 55.85 / ( 1 x 1.1 x 1. 1 ) = 8.6 g = /a-2



# 

Crystal Structure

ch(3)

# Chapter (3) Crystal structure الدّليب بسنورى \*\* 4 هو شكال يبس توزيع الذرات ولمربقة قاسك داخل الخلية

atoms attembling unit cell attembling grain assembling material.

هم أحمغر وجدة لبناء الذلات رئر سَيج وافل بان . -: unit Cell -

\* \* factor affecting Cell shape :- . Zily & y 5 4 all shape

1) Cell dimension

1416/2013 . 0) 20 4 3 00

@ Cell angle 12 & BCB . LINI

or the hambit = ao + bo + Co (4)

Rhombohedral. = ao = bo = co (E)

40+ 60 (0)

\* The most important system is :-

1) Cubic System

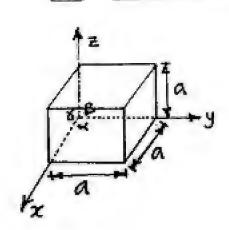
فيكل بلعب

2 hexagonal system

فيل إسييس.

وذلك كذبه معظم المعادم وإسبائك بمعرشة كي عدا إبند البلورى.

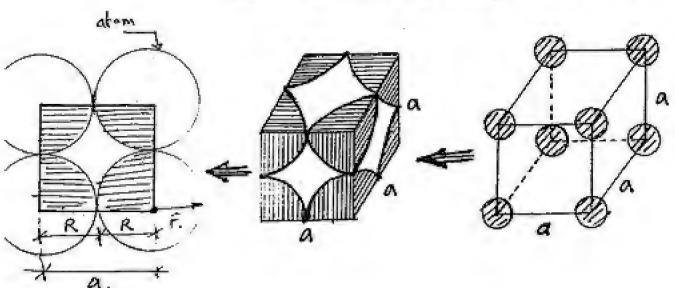
### 1 The Cubic System :-



ao = bo = Co = a - lattic Parameter a = B = x = 90° or lattic constant

Cubic 2/2 2/2 1/2 1/2 4/5 2 de +

# A Simple Cubic Structure منظر ومتماسته.



sequence of simple whice structure is AAAA

	and the same of the same of
- volume of unit Cell =	$a^3 = (2R)^3 = 8R^2$
where :-	
a:- lattic parameter	
R :- Radius of ato	<b>M</b> .
- (ne of atoms/unit	$Cu = 8 \times \frac{1}{8} = 1$ atom }
L'as Postor	
الدرات وافل وفلية .	هو معامل یعبرسم الحیز الذی ترخل
A.P.F = volume of	atomy/unit all =
A.P.F = no of atoms	Volume A unit au
- for simple cubic struct	the to
A.P.F = 1 * 4	12 * サ * 大き = # = 0.52 お大き = 161 とうに ニレン、そ で い い
مرام المراغات = مراغات ع مرام المراغات = مراغات ع	2 % = = 161001
	ic structum (B.c.c)
عدد : در د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د د	- ذرات موجودة ١٠ لذركاء مذى المنتصف
a ans are	
	I STATE OF THE STA

scanner by : mahmoud ashraf titanic\_ship1912@yahoo.com

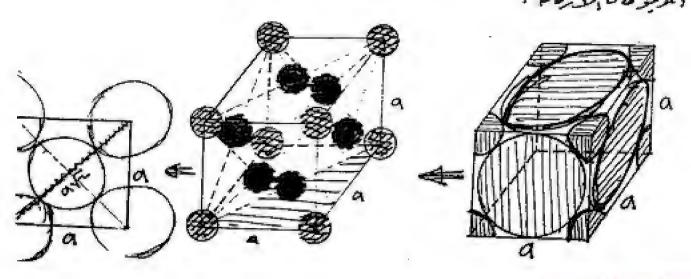
- (Valume of unit Cell = a3 = (4) R3

-(nº of atoms/unit Cull = 8 x 1/8 +1 = 2 atom?

- A.P.F = No of atoms/unit GU & volume of one atom

= A.P.F = 2\*4/3\*T\* PT = 0.68

الم الم ج بدرات دا فل الخاج = مرف عنه ج برنات = مرود



$$a\sqrt{1} = 4R \implies \sqrt{a} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}R$$

### 2 Hexagonal system.

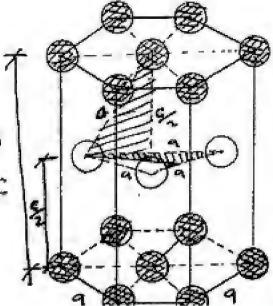
A xagonal closed packed structure (H.C.P)

- توجد ذیات ، کل رکس می آریام برته وردن فرق ته ری کل ماین و در و دیون ورات دان مستوری در تعادیج

No A atoms / unit Coll = 2

(12 × 18 + 2 × 1 + 3 = 6 atoms)

volume of unit GU = Area of base & hight. C = 6 \* ( \frac{1}{2} a \* a sin 60) \* C



For ideal 
$$(H \cdot c \cdot p)$$

$$C = 1.63 \text{ a}$$

$$Q = 2R$$

$$What?$$

$$= \frac{C}{4} + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \text{ a'}$$

$$= \frac{C}{4} + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \text{ a'}$$

$$= \frac{3}{9} \text{ a'} = \frac{6}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$C = \frac{24}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$C = \frac{1.63 \text{ a}}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$= \frac{6}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$C = \frac{24}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$C = \frac{24}{9} \text{ a'}$$

$$= \frac{8 \pi R^{3}}{317} \text{ a'} \times C$$

$$= \frac{8 \pi R^{3}}{317} \text{ a'} \times$$

6xamples (1) (B.c.c)

> Fe at Temprature < 910°C Vanduian (V) Nolbium (Nb)

(2) (F. C.C)

Fe at 14100>T > 910°C

Copper (Cu) orin - Al (vines) - Nickel (Ni) Juin

silver (Ag) iiil - Gold (Au)

(ع) (H.c.p) الاندے ، ابرانیت ، ابرلیق ، عاغشین ، پکوبلت .

\*\* Theoretical density

At most wight

Theoretical density

At most wight

Theoretical density

Theoretical densit

#### Theoritical density were will

### directions and planes in unit Cell

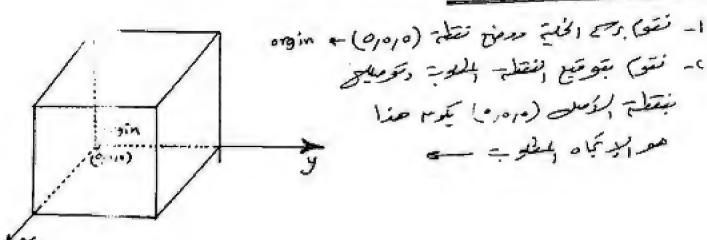
\* lattic Point -Leil

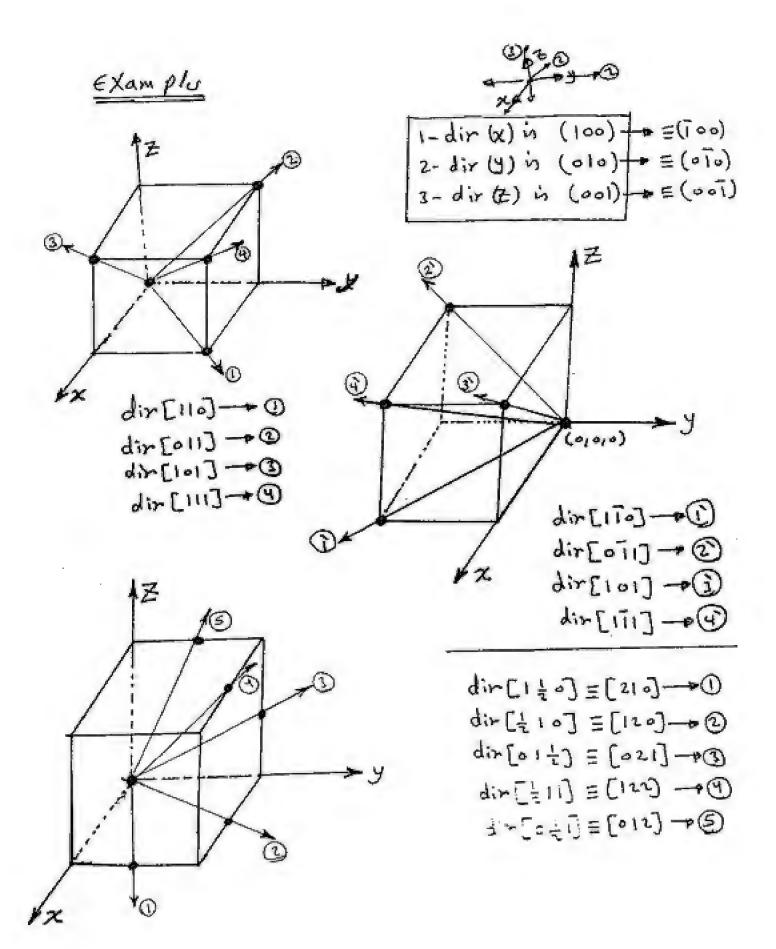
The point in u.c where an atom may exist.

It [2, y, 7] - 14: 25 = 4 15 see year 11 = tento

\* Directions [Hillon - Bravas system] . 0 15 2/1

### کینے غیران ایکاہ معلوب د





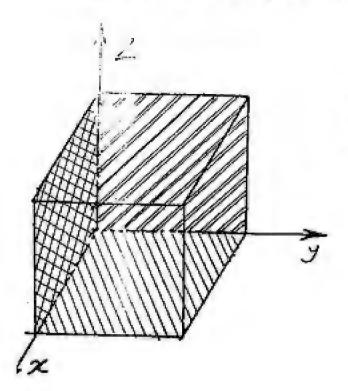
### linear density . The will

ع عدد القرات ، وعبة بعول. ne of atoms per unit length.

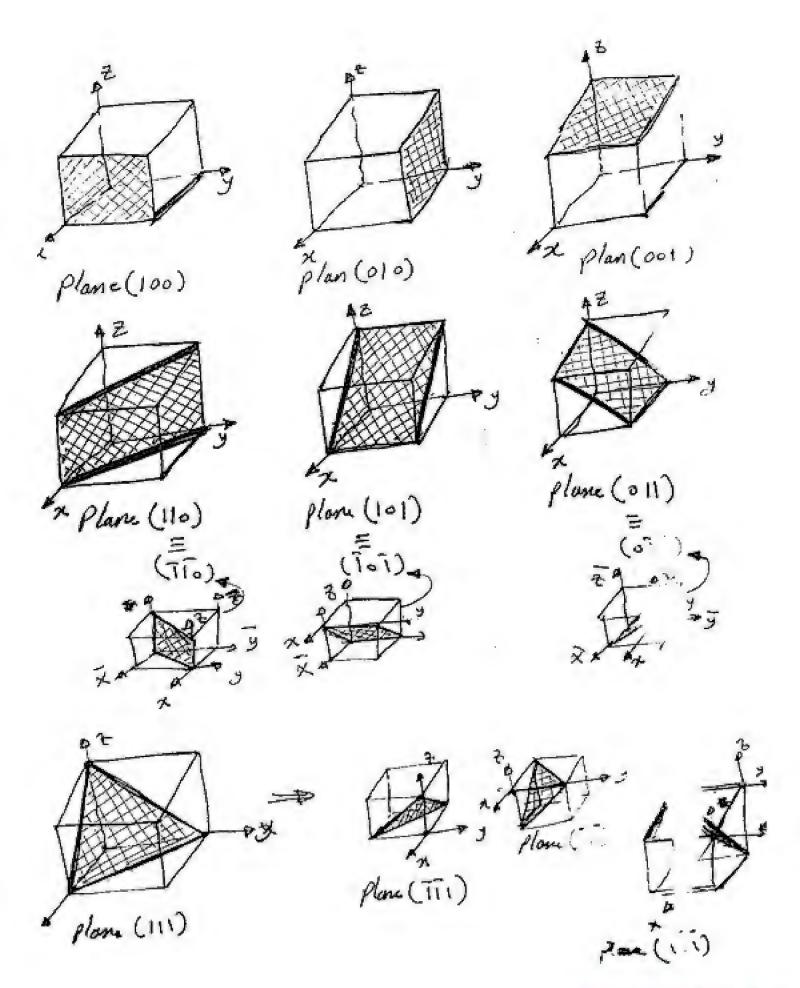
\* كيفية حساب الكنانة الخلية بـ ١- توميع الديماه بملوب كاتم سابعة ويوجد لمولم. ٠٠ نقوم عباب عدد وررات م لمول هذا البرتجاء ( التا ير البركياء كنه linear density (2.D) = no of atom/dir = = 12, 20 length of dir = 15/200

\* planes . CLE

لمعيد بستور تعبر أم كانقلم عنى خذ، بلنور فلا إِمَّا كَانْتُ (عَ عِنْهُ أَمْ يَعْنُو يُولَزْهُ قُور (الم) رَفَلُوا -







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### Planner density == + = 1251

ne of atoms per unit Arm.

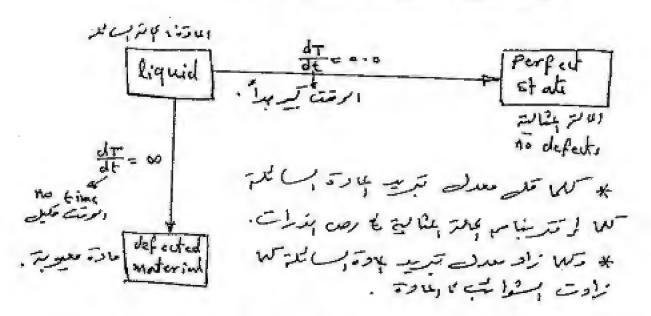
\* کیفیے حسابی المثانت ہستونے ۱- توقیع ہستوں ہلیوب کا تا سے جا " دنوب س من ، ۱- نقو) بحب با دد ارز را سے ہمومور " ، هذه اس ط

Planner density (p. D) = no of atoms/plane = with injust





### · For Jungerfections (Defects)



\* large number of defeats == strength & ductité to

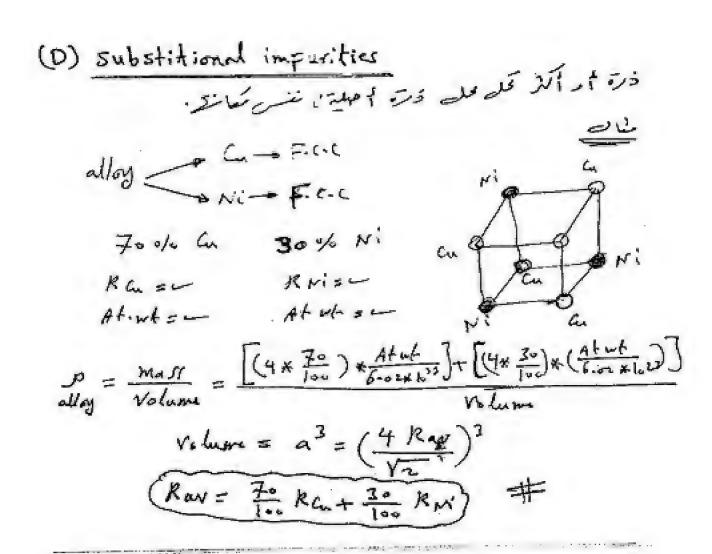
\* \* Defects . . > 14, c- gre

#### I point defeat in . Take a come

(B) self interstitial stars. فارة او جمكل مم منسس منع بارة ( على) عنورة وافل بنزانات (If A.p.F is low) as self interstitial atom: + = Density (0) + conductivity + Ductily + \* = Strength & Hondress 1. (c) interstitial impurities دُرت غريب على على ذرة أجلة محدود وافل المؤلمات البيئة. as interstituting from costrants a constitut & دراے ولک ہویم کھور معدر واحل درات الدر sted Fick = 0.52 A° Elijus ענעל אפר בתואה ואליפה יש וציין ו בנים מה פנים יהים וציים . B.c.c וציים ו en iron at 1000°C = Ficac RF& = 1.24 A° 0/. C = 2 1/2 Ked Density of allong. 0 = mass (u.c) = whoffe + utoh Gran

Volume (u.c) = [4 + At mt ] + [4 + 2.) (At mt [23)]

- [4 + Biez # [03] + [4 + 2.) (Bioz # [23)] a= 4 R) F4 \* (1.24 \* 128).] 3 3



If is an entra half plan
of atoms 1.

\* Slip plan I entra half plan.

(edge) line July (stion is extent)

+ movement of dish Cut in inexas plans deformation.

\* If no of disbation increase - Deformation in Creace \* If mobility of disbation increase - Deformation in crease.

E = 3, M1 E:- strain 2001 1 :- Den sity of dish cotion This ist PI :- Webility " " Thidow -: I'M at beginning of Liter Plasticity Duchton ridding. 1 Equipped grains 10 elongated grains Dne of 1/cm = 16-108 ( Dno 1-1/62 = (18-1010) density of م عدارمود سرملة والملاو زيادة منافة إلد فلاعاج edge distolation To use I'm deformation The of with די בי עלעום resignation IH = 43 2 east wind strain hardoning sease

#### 3) planner Defects (grain bound ries)

Grains: - Me of unit alls
have Certain direction.

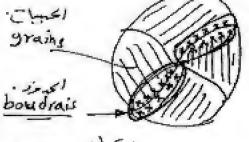
Boundries: - Me of unit all
have random direction.

(have his a mention.

(have high energy unit auc). The go wild &

mean free path (M.F.p) 1-222 - July cold

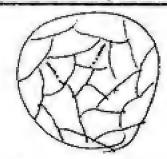
\* دجود Bountries معوم صركة الإنخلامات ربائرى تقلل قلل مدامات الخلولة.



dislocation

\* Explain exist of planner defects on proporties
of metals or

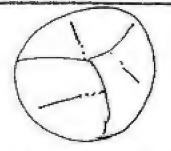
\* How the Grain size affect ductility and strongth of reinis?



#### Fine grain

mean boundaries increase. \* Domobility of distolation decrease => H.F.P.

- \* 1 Deformation decreave
- (3) buctility "
- 69 Strugth in Crease.



#### Coarse grain

mean bounderies decrease

\*\* mobility of dislocation

in Grease => M.F.P #

\*\* Deformation increase

\*\* Ductility "

- \* (9) Strangth decrease
- \* Fine grained material are harden than Court ?
  - \* Coarse grained material are mon Ductile than fine grained material. -> Explain.

Material Material

# Tension Test 2) in:

Q1 Define: - cis

(1) Strength Files

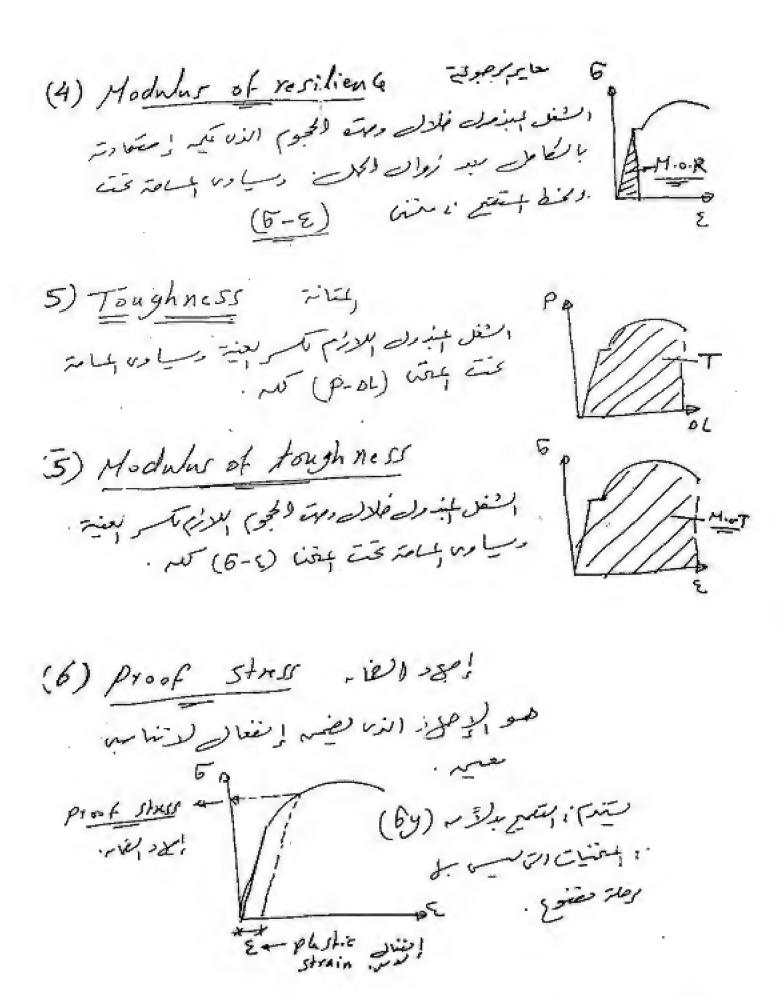
It's the resistance of material to ruptum

The strength for the resistance of material to ruptum

2) Elasticity - right

the removal of Deformation upon the removal of boad load in it is in the serious of its in the serious of its in its and its in the serious in its in the serious of the serious in the serious of the serious of the serious in the se

الاحجازة النفل المنافل عن معلة المرانة ران على يتدوته بالكامل المنافل المنافل



(7) Ouchility . Works ability of material to deform plastically · Time my signer as 4 Eur \* How the ductikty affect the toughness of muterial.? W زادت المحلوب يزواد رافعن المبعل الازم ماريا ته. Toughness. 265 dul  $Q_z$ \* Explain the three methodes of estimuling modulus of clasticity for materials having non-Linear (Stress- strain) benevior ? رمنع ثلاث طرم لحسب (ع) بعواد التابكيم بنن (٤-6) كي فير فلي E = tano (1) intial tanged (2) Secont Modulus

ر بعار بعالي.

(3) trajent Hoduly

ا لمعامر ، عمين .

المله موتدائي.

\* Write the elongation equation, draw the elongation distribution along the gage length and show the effect of gage length on per centage closystim? × آلت معادم لاستفارة > ( الم توزج لا مقطاة ع فول إسام) ( elongation) is frais to come at the pier str o DLT = blo + CYAO > CYA-Denso To cereser) pelongation الم طور العام ·/o elongations ب برستاره العلاقة سم طول إسكاس رسم الد معظامة. as 20 9 % elang. gage length لون رستان.

\* What is the difference between ordinary stress and true stress, drive the relation between them?

Volume is Gorstant

$$6t = \frac{P_i}{A_i} \implies 6t = \frac{P_i}{A_0 L_0} = \frac{P_i L_i}{A_0 L_0}$$

$$G_t = G_n\left(\frac{2i}{L_n}\right) \quad \left(2i = l_0 + DL\right)$$

## Compression test bire ! "

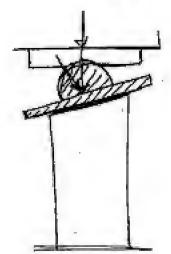
\* State the limitation of Compression test?

۱- صحوبة الهكيل مجل محورى .

2- الو حنك لا سيم سطى كماتية وسلح العنه عا سب مهون المنك البرنسي .

4- إسطيعة الغير متزنة للإخهيا
2- لعصول ع طبيعة متزية لا سد مه إستندا عنيات ذات على حج كبير ما متعلى ماليات ذات سعة كبيرة .

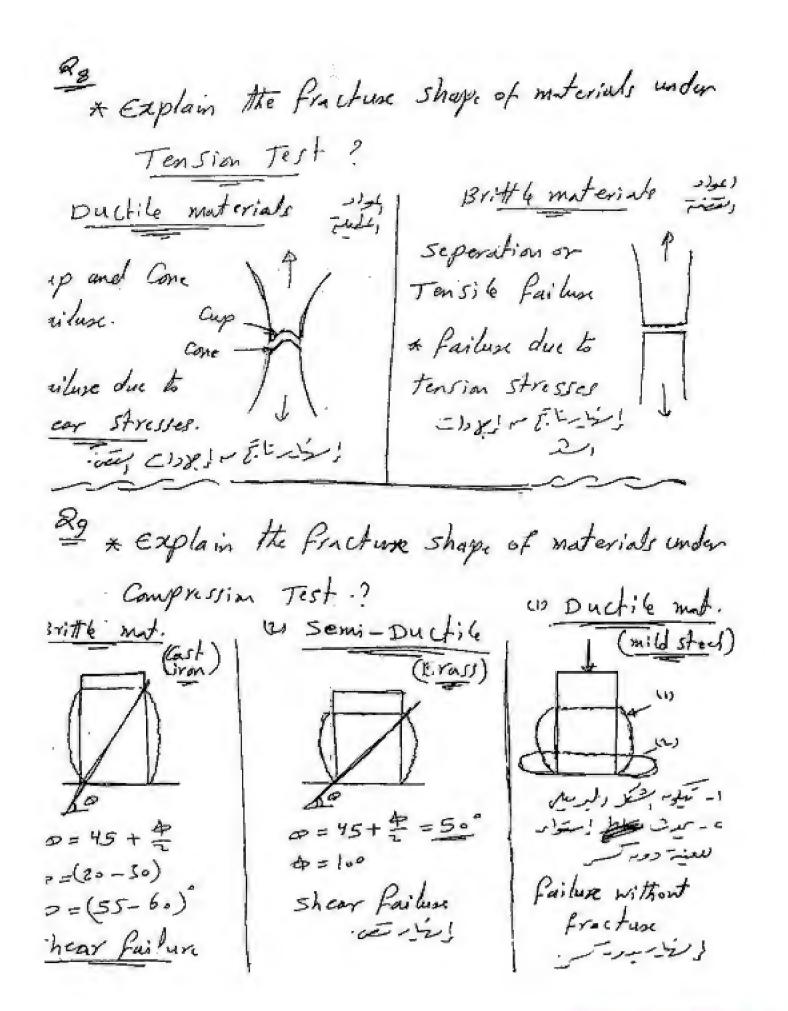
\* What is the purpose of spherical seating block in Compression testing machine?



به سفاب می سم استوار کی بعنیہ بات المام ا

ریامته می کدیمیث استیاری ولا اصحادات سرکرزی ناخطهٔ معینهٔ

Note sie sicher ohn ush weis \* مين بتوزع لدمود تورسا ستظا. \* DISCUSS the general requirements of the Compression test specimens-? ١- إستندام عنيات ذات سعالي والمرية لأسلا يحزع ليرجاد مؤز ٥- ال ستنداع عشات سالم الم 10>2/d>2/ من تدخت مدوى إحمالا كبر! ذا كانت ١١٤٤ وسع رنتية 2/d>10 Celd 13! 2 leis (bucklies) Caso ٣- اس مكوم سلى العنية أسل م رستومام رعودمام ما محور لعية = \* Explain the effect of specimen size and hight on ultimate compressive strength of brittle mut? prossive Comp Ye / / Thy Twile 8 1/2 W# Strength العَيْنَ - تَعَلَّى مَعَارِمَلَ. از يا فَنَّهُ إلْعِيمِ عِنْ بِالْ مَنْ W (اد (رتعاع مفاحة بعضة العنية تعلى تعارمتك Evil well buck hog 26 Size

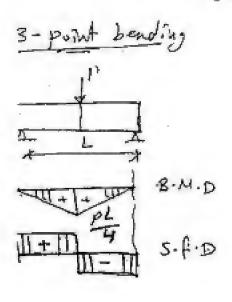


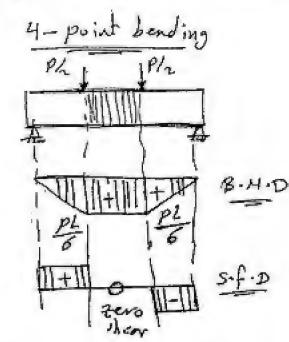
## . sied sips bending lest.

\* Compare between the altimate strength of brittle mosterials measured from 3-PB and 4-PB?

Lips in fixed some successive from 3-PB and 4-PB?

(4-Point bending) = (3-point bending)

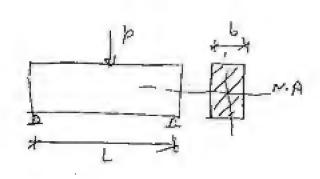


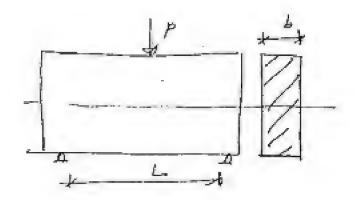


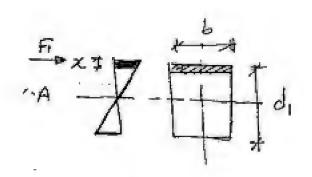
الدفظ رمیود جزر کسید مر رنگرة الم<u>ساط المارس ب</u> سرف لذیقی عزم (رثاث) بنها (المسط المدرس و قارر راحته نقط مرفة لذیق عزم لدید تنظیر باعد ا او مالة (84-4) المسرح مرفالة (84-3) او مالة (84-4) المسرح مرفالة (84-3)

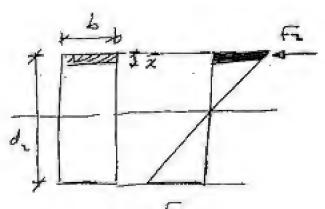
= show the effect of cross section shape (O, I, I) on Plenture Strength? المن معنى المرابع المعلى المالي على ا تل لغالة مرافي (I) معلى أنه FZ Lyc Oper 23 A Ni soc fee الدفع المراعظي إلى الرس معلى ما عات أتمك المواجهة الرودة إلى عاع عن المواجة ليرجودا الخالف ما تعلیم کفارت رهنا میث علسم : (I) ما نرید سم تفاعدته ٠

Bending strength?









$$F = \frac{F_1}{L * \times}$$

(f2>f1)

bear

۵۶ > ه به بزیاری خصم آمکری نزواد (مربیجاد مواقع بهیر ریا تای تنی ر مسبریه عمم امتی بات ارتزالی به بعمق ریا تایی ته زاد عدم بهری نقل متعاومتا بلاغناء.

\* هذاك سب أخر كه زاد عمد الكرة تزاد مجير روت يواد كيم الكرة تزاد مجير روت يواد كيم الكرة تزاد مجير العيم الكرة المن الما فاية عند جنا لهم المات بل عبير و تزود المي طردات المافاية عند جنا لهم الم سريح الت بل عبير و منافعه الم سريح

## Metallurgy

\* Give three different types of engineering materials and give an application for each one?

Example (Al) (sing)

cias is all the sing of the if the

اکردورسیم. الزنیات. (Alzoz) و بردسیم. (Alzoz) و بردسیم و جدمه المروزی المروزی و برده ای المروزی المرو

(3) Polymans Theres)

Example (rubbar)

() whish difference is (in)

\* Give reason why Al (metals) is good conductor while Alzos (cramics) are insulator.

(in while in the second of t

(Al) is (metaliz bond)

الألومنو) را طة مازنة والموالي اللزنة قنوى عا (تعزونات
الاة لنزة ربا مال كاوء توطيلتنا مامنة

(Al201) is (ionic bond)

المسراندلومنيو) راملة اليونية متكادلة دسترة لا ومداله الميومبر الما المترات عن وما الكومنيو) .

\* melting point of (Alzo3) is more than melting point of (Al)

المارية المرابة الموات الموات المارية المارية المارية المرابة الموات المرابة المرابة الموات المرابة المرابة

a what is the effect of temprature on the conductivity of metals a coranics of semi-conductor.

اریا در درجه ایرات تعالی مه حرب ایرتکرنای برد ریانی تیل بتوجهید می از درجه ایرات تعالی می حرب ایرتکرنای برد ریانی تیل بتوجهید می از درجه ایرات می از درجه برد ایرتکرنای ایرت درج برد درجه می میرد بریکرنای ایرت درای سرد ایرتکرنای ایرت درای سرد ایرتکرنای ایرت درای سرد ایرتک میراد درجه میلی .

\* unit Cell: - U.C. ا منوورية لنبار إذر واخل بادة. \* Atomic packing factor (A.P.F) معاعل یعبر عم اکنر الذی تخفیم بذرات داخل . La time APF = 0.68 3 = 23 B. C-C f.C.C H-C-P ع ظام و ربور بات : أكر م جوت بلوري نا درجات - jets = 10 Example (iran). \_ ws) iran - B.C.C = X-iran If T ≤910° 1410°>T>910° ivan - B. G. ( - S-ivan T>1410°

\* linear density: - (1.0)

\* planar density: - (p.D)

\* planar density: - (p.D)

\* planar density: - (p.D)

\* sip of atoms per unit Area (atom/cm²)

\* Slip direction

\* plicy of

the most packed direction in (u.c)

(1.0) put 80101 - (1.0)

(1.0) put 80101 - (1.0)

(1.0)

\* slip plans . with -

the most packed planns in unit GUI

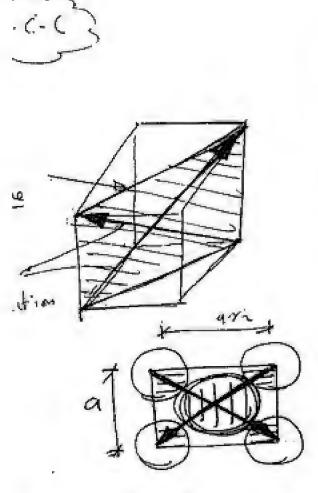
It's a combination of slip directions

and slip plans (the most packed directions)

in the most packed plans)

. Directions

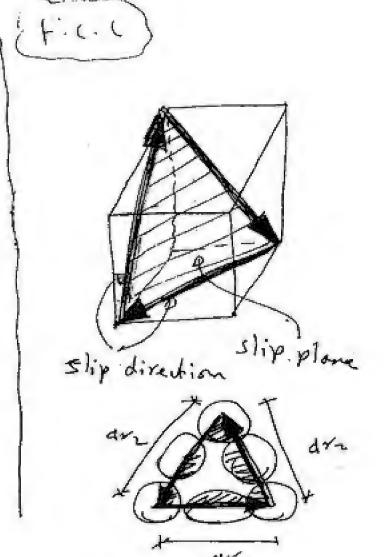
### \* slip system



(101) snolg del:

slip direction [111]

no of slip direction in slip plane = 2



slip plone (111)
slip direction [110]
[101]
[011]
[011]

No of slip direction
in slip plone = 3

APFECAD APFINISH SO JE TO MORE THOM BICC

\* change in Volume from Allotropic transformation iron B.c.c = F.c.c + = + (one atom) = 100 of atoms = 2 (B.C.C) +irm (Fic. c) = 9 (F. (1) to = tone atom) = tivan (FCC) = (3 (F.C.C)

We of atoms = 4 DV = (+1- V2)\*100 % یب سناکرہ عبوب مورد ( Defects ) جد ا

Zagazig University Faculty of Engng Matorials Eng. Dept. Mid-Term Exem Properties & Strength of Materi 1" Year Civil Time 1.25 hr 16 Nov., 2005

#### Answer the following questions

#### Question #1

- a) Calculate the planner density of atoms (atoms/cm<sup>2</sup>) in BCC iron (a<sub>n</sub> = 2.86 A") in the (100), (110) and (111) planes.
- b) Prove that the atomic packing factor (APC) in BCC structure is equals to 0.68.
- e) Discuss in details the types of point defects that may occur in metallic solid materials.

#### Onestion #2

a) Define:

Ductility - Modulus of resilience- stiffness- proof stress

- b) Explain the fracture behavior of brittle and ductile materials under tension test?
- c) Explain the effect of specimen size and height on the ultimate compressive strength of brittle materials?
- d) Why a barrel shape is formed in the test specimen dering compression test?
- e) A tensile test was carried out on a long test specimen of 10 mm diameter and the following data were obtained:

P. kN	0	5	- 8	13	13	15	16.5	17.5	17	1.5
Al, mm	0	0.05	0.08	1	1.5	3,5	6	9	11	15

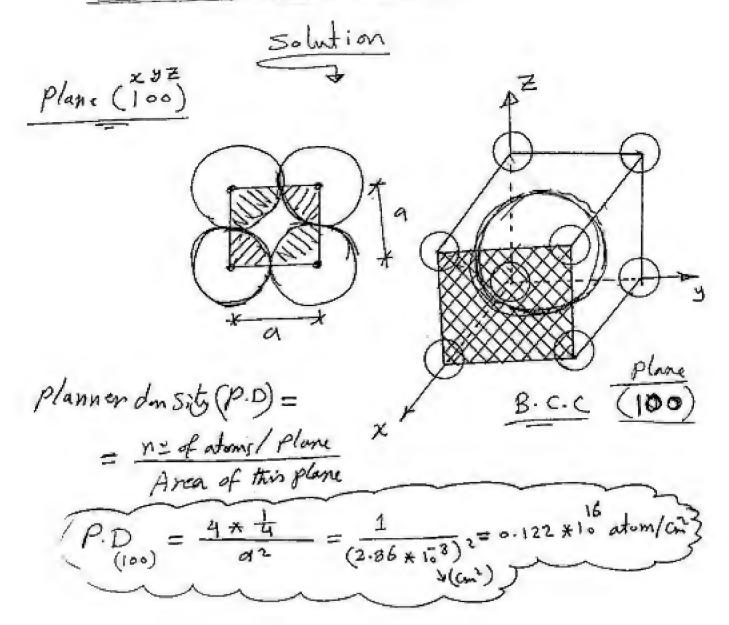
- a. Stiffness
- b. 0.2 % proof stress
- c. Ultimate tensile strength
- d. True stress and true strain at initial necking
- e. Modulus of toughness
- f. Based on the ductility index, classify the type of the used material.

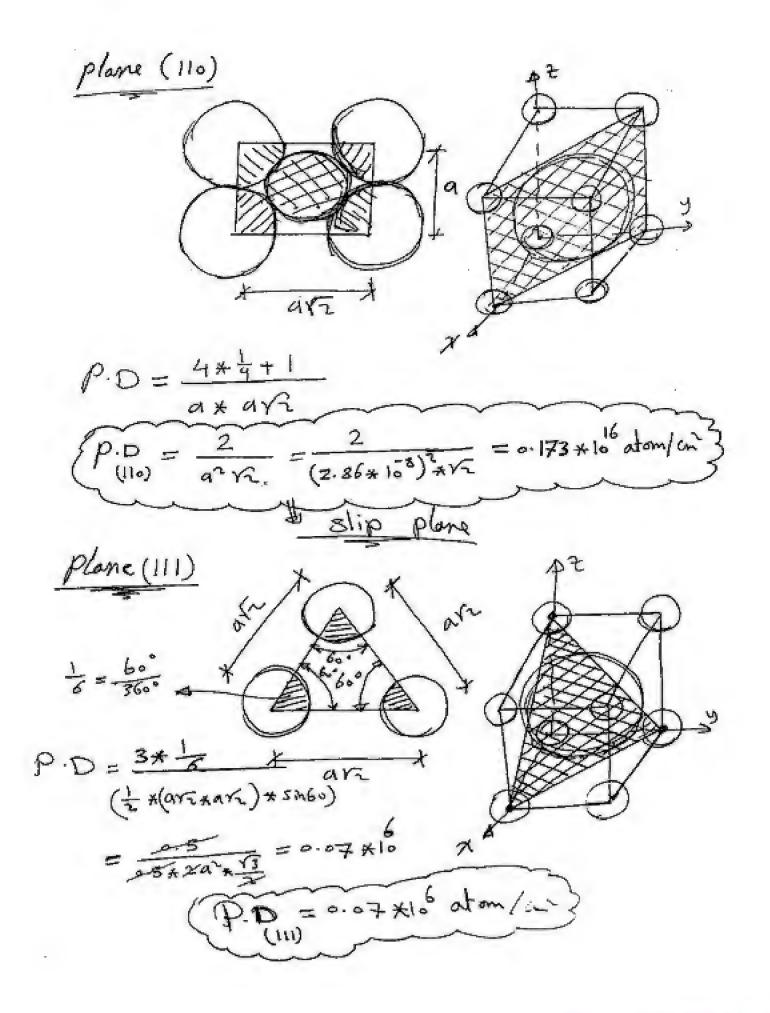
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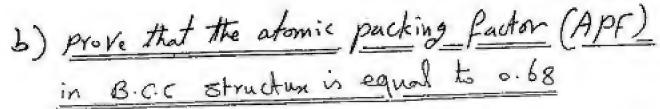
## \* Mid Term Exam 2005 \*

\* Question No(1)

a) CalCulate the planner density of atoms (atoms/cm) in B.C. (iron (a = 2.86 A°) in the (100), (110) and (111) planes.

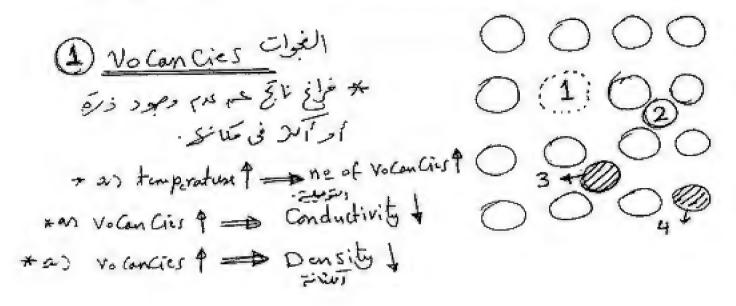






A.  $PF = \frac{1 = \text{ of atoms/unit GU} * Volume. & Volume. & Unit GU}{Volume. & Unit GU}$   $= \frac{2 * \frac{4}{3} \text{ of } R^3}{a^3}$   $= \frac{3}{4} \text{ of } R^3$   $= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} R^3 = 0.68$   $= \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} R^3 = 0.68$ 

that may occur in metallic solid materials.



(3) intenstitial impunition

city of a second and impunition

(sted i with a second city of a second city of a sintenstitial impunities of a Density of a strength of a second city of a sec

## \* Mid-Term Exam 2005 \*

## \* Question no(2)

a) Define :-

- Ductility

المصولة.

\* مى خاصة تقبيم دجة بتشكوالله.

- M lulus of resilience. Zugos, see

\* هو بصغل بلبندك خلال معرة الحجوم ابذه عكر إر يتر با مكا مل مب زماك الحليد.

.o.R = 1 \* 6 e.L \* Se.L

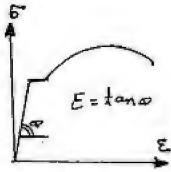
Gent Carly June 144)

Seel Seel

- iffness . Fester

\* هى خاصب تقريم تعاويتها مة للتشكوم ولي مكالة

E = Ge-L Hodulus of elasticity.



# العجد الذي يسبب ع العينة استطارة المتناسبة المساوية الدن يسبب ع العينة استطارة الدناسبة المساوية المناسبة المدة مع طول التياست المسترات المنتب ع المتطميع بولدً مع المجلاد المحتفي المعنيات المنتب ع المتطمعيع بولدً مع المجلاد المحتفي المعنيات الترات السبس بر خضوع .

b) Explain the fracture behavior of Brittle and ductile materials under tension test?



\* Brittle materials.

Tension failure

Seperation or for

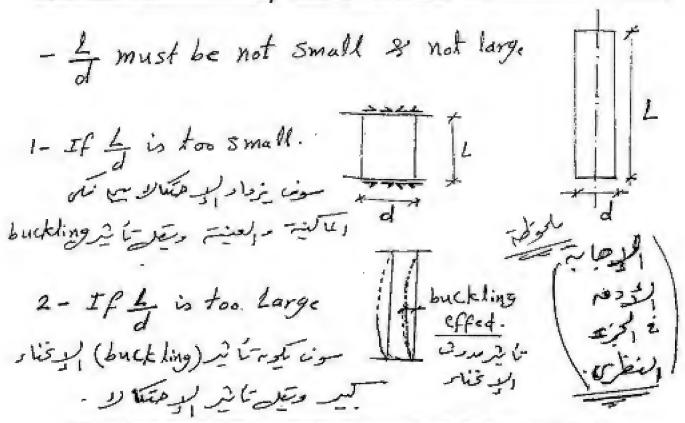
Tensile fructure

Closed fructure

Closed fructure

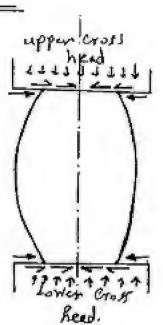
Cose of the cose

e) Explain the effect of specimen size and hight on the ultimate compressive strength of brittle material?



specimen during compassion test.

ا- الموحتكاك بيم سلمى إلعنية متلى بالنية منال بالنية عدرت تتشاك بيم سلمى العنية متال بالنية والمعامل المعامل المعامل وتثلل المواجعات تربية جدًا مه اجادها المؤملة عدر مناكنة عدر مناكنة ما المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المواجعات المعاملة المعا



e) A tensile test was carried out on long test specimen of lomm diameter and the following data were obtained:

ela,	st:c	stage	-	<b></b>	elastic	-plas	1 ic	4	= fai	lux sta
P, KN	0	5	8	11	13	15	16.5	17.5	17	15
DL, mm	o	0.05	0-08	1	1.5	3.5	6	9.	11	15

Required :-

3

$$\frac{8.391}{7} = 10.68 \, \text{kN/cm} = \frac{0.92}{3} = \frac{0.12}{x}$$

$$= x = 0.391$$

$$\overline{\delta_{u}/t} = \frac{P_{u}/t}{A_{o}} = \frac{17.5}{\frac{\pi}{4}(1)^{5}} = 22.28 \text{ kN/cm}^{3}$$

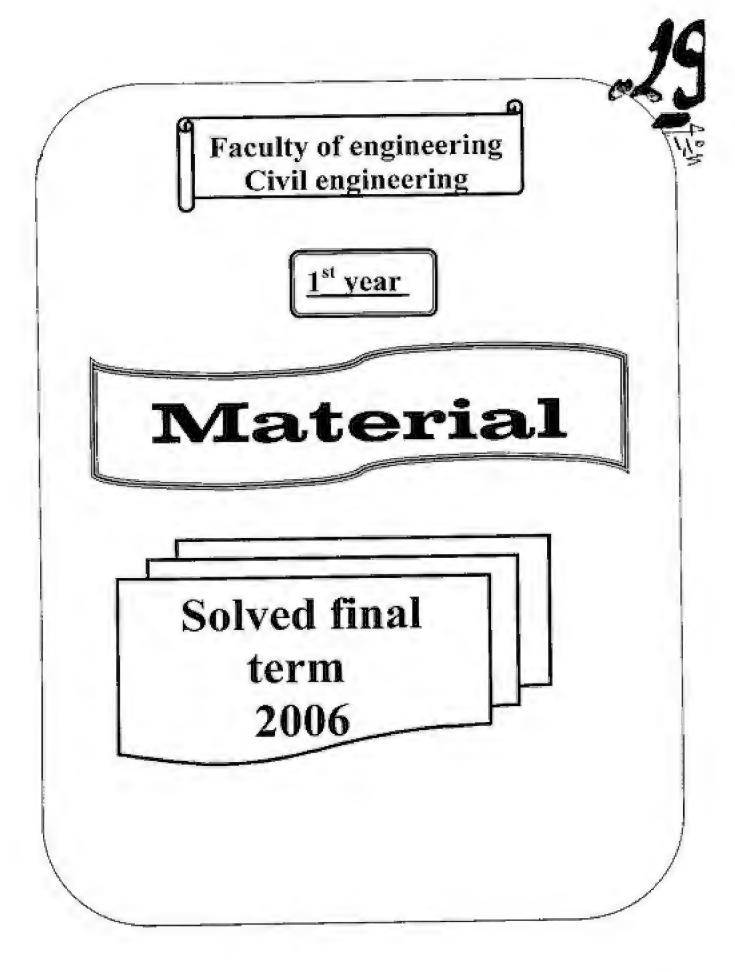
عارباتانة . <u>Modulus of toughness</u> . با المعادة في المبعل تبيم أنه لا يوجد موجد حقوع \* (no Hield stage )

f) Based on the ductility inden, classify the type of the used material.

\* Ductility index is (% elongation)

o/o elongation =  $\frac{\Delta L f(mx)}{L_0} * 100 \%$ =  $\frac{15}{100} * 100 = 15 \%$ 

[: 0/0 elongation > 15 0/0]
[: material is Ductile material]



Prop. & Strength of Materials Course Code: MATE 1611 1 Year Civil. Eng. Dept. of Eng. Materials First Term 2005/2006



Zagazig University Faculty Engineering Final Term Exam. 1/1/2006 Time: 3 hrs. No. of Pages: 2

No. of Questions: 6

Answer the following questions, Indicate the units and use illustrative sketches wherever it is necessary.

#### Question # 1

- a) Give reasons why aluminum is a good conductor while Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is an insulator.
- b) The atomic diameter of an iron atom is 2.492 A°; Calculate the lattice constant of BCC iron? If atomic weight of iron is 55.85 gm/mol; calculate the density of BCC iron? (Avogadro's No. = 6.02 × 10<sup>23</sup> atoms/atomic weight)
- c) If slip planes of FCC copper is [111] planes, sketch the atomic arrangement in one of these planes and mark the <110> slip directions on it?
- d) Show the Burger's vector of an edge and serow dislocation lines.
- e) The plastic deformation of metallic materials depend mainly on the nature of dislocations present in the material; Discuss in details.

- a) What is the difference between ordinary stress and true stress, derive the relation between them?
- b) Explain the three methods of estimating modulus of clasticity for materials having non-linear stress-strain behavior.
- c) What is the purpose of spherical seating black in compression testing machine? List the various precautions that should be taken in positioning it?
- d) A tensile test specimen of 20 mm diameter was tested under tension up to tracture. Some of the test results were recorded as follows:

Load (kN)	Proportional limit	· Maximum	Fracture
	. 65	- 115	100
- Flongation (num)	0.25	35	(15)

The elongation percentage was 22.5 % and the anallest cross section area (at fracture) was 1.6 cm2. Find:

- i. Ductility
- ili. The stiffness
- v. Modulus of resilience
- ii. The tensile strength
- iv. True stress and true strain at fracture,
- vi. Explain the Fracture behavior of the tested material

#### Question #3

- a) State the limitations of compression test?
- b) What are the properties measured from gold head test? Explain the four modes of failure funder this test?

c) A three-point bending test was carried on a cast from beam of virtular cross section and 300 mm loaded span. If the of modulus of resilience of the tested material was 0.02 Numulum', and the following readings were recorded:

Load, kN 1.5		6	7.5	9	10.50	
δ, mm   1	2 3	4.5	5.25	7	9	failure

Draw the load-deflection diagram and find:

i. Diameter of the beam

ii Modelins of austure

iii. Modulus of elasticity

iv. Elastic bending strength

y. Fracture shape of test specimen

#### Question #4

- t) Explain the effect of making hardness test near the edge of specimen or near at old indentation on the Brinell hardness number and state the minimum distance?
- ) State the limitations of Brinell hardness test.

A torsion test was done on solid metal rod specimen of 15 mm diameter. The modules of rigidity was  $1.7 \times 10^4$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>. The following readings was recorded:

T, (N.m)		40	80	106		1 '0	[60	175	190	200
6, degree	0	4	8	20	5	100	1 1000	250	500	800

Find!

i. The length of the rod

ii. Design stops if the factor of rafety equals ?

4. C. Lanage saftar streng in

iv. Promius of anguness

v. Modulus of glasticity if poisons ratio (v =0.3)

vi. Discuits the fracture shape of test specimen

#### Carrier # 3

- 1) What is the property measured from impact test and why the impact test specimen is notched?
- Explain the effect of temperature on the impact fractive energy?

) Define latigue and state the cheracteristics of fatigue failure?

A structural element is subjected to repeated loads change from +6 to +2 tons. Find the class sectional area of this part using Soderberg and Goodman rules.

The tensile strength = 60 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, Yield strength = 40 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, Fatigue limit = 18 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Take the factor of safety for static and fatigue leadings equals to 2

#### cestion # 6

أ) أثرح كيفية تعيين نسبة احتصاص الأحجار الماء؟

ب) أشرح طريقة صدادة أحميار خبث الأقران العائبة والطوب الرملي الخايف ع ذكر خراص كل منه. "

ج) لذكر من قدر ح مواع المواد اللاحدة؛ ورضح كيف يمكن أن شرق بين كل من الجير اللحي والمطفى والجيس؟

هد) أشرح كرفية تدوون كموة المواء التراسية للشا - أيضاً تعيين زمن الشك الابتدائي للجيس ؟

زو) لشرح كونية تعمش الأنشاب مع ذكر أنواع " يوب الموجودة لمي الأناف ؟

Good Luck

# Final Term Exam (2006)

### Question No(1)

a) Al is Good conductor while Alzoz is an isulator.

\* وذلك لوجود لليمترمنات المرة ن له ليمسنوك (راملة نلزية) معدم مصود لليمتردنات اكرة في اكسيد الولوسنيوم (راملة إيومنية).

Diameter of an iron atom = 2.492 A°

(1) \* get lattice constant of B.C.C iron?

If atomic weight = 55.85 gm/mol

(2) \* get the density of B.C.C iron?

If Avogadro's No = 6.02 \* 10 atom/atomic weight.

Solution =

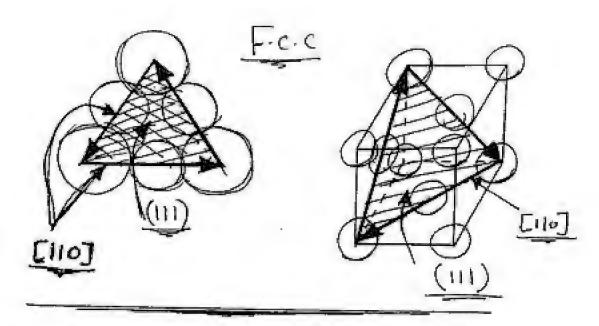
For B.C.C

$$a\sqrt{3} = 4/R$$
 $a = \frac{4/R}{V_1}$ 
 $R = \frac{D i a m J_{m}}{2} = 1.246 A^{\circ}$ 
 $= 1.246 * 10^{8} C_{n}$ 
 $= 1.246$ 

C) If slip plane of f.c.c Copper is (111)

Plane sketch the atomic arrangement in one of these planes and mark <110>
slip direction on it?

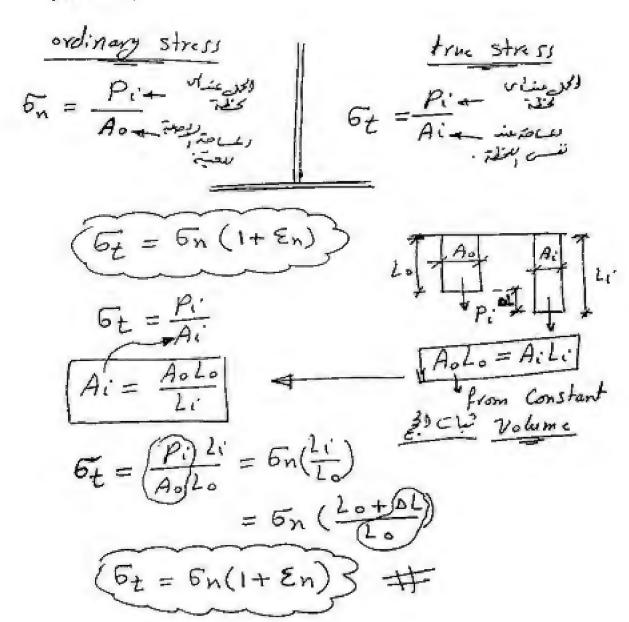
 $\mathcal{P}_{B.c.c} = \frac{2 * \frac{55.85}{6.02 * 10^{23}}}{(2.88 * 10^{2})^{3}} = \left[ 7.767 \; gm/cm^{2} \right]$ 



d) the plastic deformation of metallic material depend mainly on the nature of dislocation present in the material, Discuss in details.

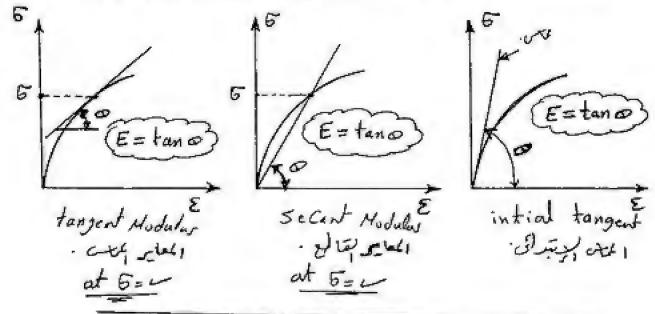
Strength strength outling strength outling outling strength outling outling outling strength outling outling outling strength outling outling outling strength outling outling outling outling strength outling outlin

a) what is the difference between ordinary stress and true stress, drive the relation between them?

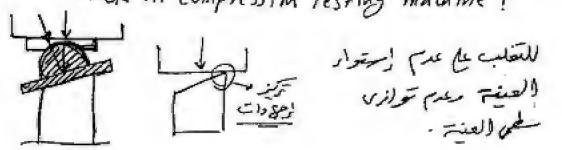


b) Explain the three methodes of estimating modulus of elasticity for material having non-linear (stress-strain) behavior.

Stress-strain) behavior.



c) What is the purpose of spherical scating block in compression testing machine?



## Question No (3)

م) state the limitations of Compression test.

1- حسوبة للحيل مجل محور حفيق.

- ليجنك لوسيم على العنية رقان عالية يؤدى إى المحيد على العنية رقان عالية يؤدى إى المحيد على العنية رقان عالية الموسيم على العنية رقان عالية المحيد العنية العنية المحيد العنية المحيد عن الموسيم المحيد المحيد العنية للإخبيار عنات عالمينات ذات سعة ليرة المحيد والى مختاج عالمينات ذات سعة ليرة المرة المحيد والى مختاج عالمينات ذات سعة ليرة

b) What are the properties measured from Cold bend test? Explain the four modes of failure under this test?

Cold bend test to cinf #

Liches with what

4-mode at failure #

1- failure in order fiber due to tension strus

2- " " inner " " Compression strus

3- " at inclined plane due to shear strus

4- failure due to imperfections.

## d) tensile test d=20 mm 6

Load (KN)	proportional limit	Maximum	Fracture
	65	115	100
Elongation (mm)	0.25	35	45

$$E = \frac{5p.L}{5p.L} = \frac{65/\pi * (20)^2}{6.25/L_0}$$

$$E = \frac{0.207}{0.25/200} = \frac{0.207}{1.25 \times 10^{-3}} = 165.6 \text{ KN/mm}^{2}$$
Ep.L

iv) True stress and true strain at fracture.

$$\frac{at \ fracture}{6t = \frac{PF}{AF} = \frac{100}{1.6} = \frac{62.5 \ kN/cm^2}{1.6(cm)}$$

$$\xi_t = \ln \frac{A_0}{AF} = \ln \frac{\pi_{\frac{1}{2}}(2)^2}{1.6(cm)} = \frac{13.14}{1.6} = \frac{\xi_t}{1.6(cm)}$$

V) Modulus of resilience.

Vi) Explain the fracture behavior of tested material.

C) \* 3 - point bending 1 = 8004 1 \* Cast iron of Circular Cross section \* Hoduly of resiling = 0.02 N.mm/13 = 0.02 N/MM 4.5 7.5 10.5 4.5 5.25 7 11 - 3 A

i) Diameter of the beam

Modulus of xsiliena = 1 Pp.L Sp.L 1 0.02 = = + (4.5 × 103) × 3 NImm == A = 421.62 min = Td2 == (d = 23.2 mm) # ii) Modulus of rupture it's mean maximum bending strength

(ast iron - Brittle material.

in 2 so (so) one of test specimen.

in 2 so (so) of test specimen.

Faculty of Engineering

Zagazig University MID TERM EXAM 1st Year Civil Engineering Time allowed 1 1/2 hrs Date 14-11-2007

Properties and testing of materials

#### Answer the following questions

#### Question#1

a) Explain why:-

Aluminum is a conductor while Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is an insulator.

2- FCC-metallic materials is more ductile than BCC-metallic materials.

3- Grain boundaries may be used to enhance the material's strength.

4- Plastic deformation of solid materials depends mainly on the nature of dislocation present in the material.

5- The calculated theoretical density of a material may be slightly higher than the value of its experimental density.

b) BCC-iron has an atomic radius of 0.124 nm. Sketch and calculate the linear densities of the [110] and [111].

c) On the same coordinate system, sketch and calculate the planar densities of  $(10\overline{1})$  and (111) planes for FCC-copper (a = 0.362 nm).

#### Question#2

a) Define: Stiffness - Proof stress - Toughness

b) A tension test was carried out on a mild steel specimen of 20 mm diameter.

The following data were recorded.

	Proportional limit	Maximum load	Failure load
Load, tong	6.28	10.99	9.42
Δl, mm	0.20	30.00	40.00

The elongation percentage was 20%. Find the following:

1- Ultimate tensile strength

2- The modulus of resilience

3- The modulus of elasticity

4- The fracture shape of test specimen

#### Question#3

a) Discuss the factors controlling the selection of the actual size of the compression test specimen.

b) A cast iron beam of circular cross-section simply supported over a span of 800mm was tested in bending under a central load. If the modulus of resilience of this material was 0.96 N/cm<sup>2</sup> and the loads versus deflection were as follows:

Load, kN	1.5	3	4.5	6	7.5	9	10.5	11
δ, mm	1.05	2.10	3.15	4.2	5.25	6.80	8.88	10

#### Calculate:

1- Diameter of the beam

2- The modulus of elasticity

3- The modulus of rupture

4- The modulus of toughness

Good Luck

#### FINAL TERM EXAM

Answer the following questions. Indicate units and use illustrative sketches wherever it is necessary. (الامتحان سنة أسئلة في صفحتين)

Question # 1 [15 degree]

a) Define: Stiffness, Proof stress, Elasticity,

b) A long standard specimen of mild steel was tested in tension. Its diameter was 16 mm. The loads and corresponding extension were as follows:

		7	_	L		Max 4					
Load, kN	24	48	45	52	60	70	72	68	60		
ΔL, mm	0.06	0.12	1	3	8	18	26	30	32		

#### Find:

1- Design stress if the factor of safety equals 3.

3- True stress and true strain at initial necking.

5- Modulus of rigidity if Poisson's ratio equals 0.3.

4- Ductility.6- Modulus of toughness.

Ultimate tensile strength.

7- The fracture shape of the test specimen.

#### Question # 2 [15 degree]

- a) Why barrel shape is formed during a compression test<sup>o</sup>
- b) State the limitations of compression test.
- c) State the factors affecting the results of the bending tests.
- d) What is the property that measured from the cold bend test; explain the failure characteristics of test specimen under this test?

#### Question #3 [15 degree]

- a) State the limitations of Brinell hardness test.
- b) Explain the effect of making indentation near the edge of specimen on BHN.
- c) A torsion test was done on a mild steel rod specimen of 15 mm diameter. The modulus of rigidity was 1.8 x10<sup>5</sup> kg/cm<sup>2</sup>. The relation between the applied torque and angle of twist θ was as follows:

T (ton. cm)	0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.25	1.4	1.6	1.75	1.9	2
θ (Degree)	0	4	8	20	50	100	150	250	500	800

#### Find:

Stress at proportional limit.

2- Length of the rod.

3- Modulus of resilience.

4- Ultimate shear strength

5- Explain the fracture behavior of test specimen

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#### Question # 4 [15 degree]

- a) Define brittle fracture, state the factors lead to this type of fracture.
- b) Show the effect of temperature on the impact energy.
- c) Define fatigue limit and explain the effect of mean stress on fatigue life:
- d) A simply supported beam is struck at its mid-span by a weight W = 10 kN falling freely from a height h =100 mm above the top of the beam. The beam is 5 m span and of a circular cross-section 100 mm in diameter. Take E = 2×10<sup>5</sup> N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Determine the maximum deflection of the beam.

#### Question # 5 [15 degree]

- a) Give reason(s) for:-
  - 1- High ductility of metallic materials.
  - 2- High strength of mild steel at 25°C as compared to mild steel at 950°C.
  - 3- Low ductility of metallic materials with fine grains.
  - 4- The climb motion of edge dislocation.
  - 5- High hardness of diamond relative to graphite.
- b) Calculate the planar density (atoms/cm²) in the (111) and (110) planes in FCC copper (a = 0.362 nm). Illustrate your answer with clear sketches.
- c) Zirconium has an HCP crystal structure with atomic weight of 91.2 and a density of 6.51 g/cm<sup>3</sup>.
  - 1- What is the volume of its unit cell in cubic meters?
  - 2- If the c/a ratio is 1.593, compute the values of c and a.

#### Question # 6-(15 degree)

- a) What are the main differences between:-
  - 1) Plane stress and plane strain conditions.
  - Tresca and von Mises yield criteria.
  - 3) Thermoplastics and thermosets.
- b) Draw the stress-strain curve of thermoplastic materials showing their stages of failures.
- c) What are the advantages and disadvantages of advanced composite materials?
  - d) أشرح أنواع الصخور معطيا أمثلة لكل نوع ومجال استخدام الحجارة الطبيعية في البناء والتشبيد ؟
    - و) أكتب عن ظاهرة التزهير في الحوائط موضعا كيفية حدوثها وكيف يمكن تجنبها؟

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